TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$2 00
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☞Ten lines of nonpareil make a square. About eight words constitute a line, so that any person can easily calculate a square in manuscript.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

Our prices for the printing of Blanks, Handbills, etc. are also increased.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

J. W. Mattern and Wm. A. Sipe have associated themselves in the practice of the law, under the name of MATTERN & SIPE.

All business entrusted to their care will receive prompt attention.

☞Special care will be given to the collection of Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay and all Claims against State or United States.

Office nearly opposite the Court House, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. J. W. MATTERN,
feb21-1y WM. A. SIPE.

AGENCY,

FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

JOHN SCOTT, SAMUEL T. BROWN, JOHN M. DAILE

The name of this firm has been changed from SCOTT & BROWN, to

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY,

under which name they will hereafter conduct their practice as

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.

PENSIONS, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government, will be promptly prosecuted.

May 17, 1865–tf.

A. W. BENEDICT. J. SEWELL STEWART. P. M. LYTLE.

THE firm of Benedict & Stewart has been changed to

BENEDICT, STEWART & LYTLE,

under which name they will hereafter practice as

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.

They will also give careful attention to the collection of military and other Claims against the State or Government.

Office formerly occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House. feb6,1866

K. A. LOVELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

☞Prompt and careful attention will be given to the collection of all claims against the Government for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.

OFFICE—In the brick row, nearly opposite the Court House. nov8-6m*

Exchange Hotel,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

WM. C. McNULTY, PROPRIETOR,

Formerly of the Franklin Hotel, Chambersburg.

TERMS LIBERAL.

may3, 1865–1y.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.

E. O. & G. W. COLDER.

HAVING entered into co-partnership in the Alexandria brewery the public are informed that they will be prepared at all times to fill orders on the shortest notice.

Alexandria, Jan. 13. 1865–tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the store of D. P. Gwin, in the square, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. April 13, 1864.

DR. D. P. MILLER, Office opposite Jackson House, offers his service to citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. no1-6ms

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office—Hill street, one door east of Heed's Drug Store. Aug. 23, '65.

WM. LONG, Dealer in Candies, Nuts, Family Groceries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

CUNNINGHAM & CARMON, Merchants, Huntingdon, Pa.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE, Wholesale and retail dealers in foreign and domestic Hardware, Cutlery, &c., Railroad street, Huntingdon.

CHAS. H. ANDERSON, Dealer in all kinds of Lumber, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

S. E. HENRY & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and Provisions of all kinds, Huntingdon.

HENRY STROUSE & CO., Markleburg, Pa., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc.

WM. AFRICA, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, in the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.

LEOPOLD BLOOM, Huntingdon, Pa, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Hosiery, Confectionery, Huntingdon.

ZYENTER, Dealer in Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, Huntingdon, Pa.

SIMON COHN, Coffee Run, Dealer in Dress Goods, Groceries, Wood and Willow Ware.

J. B. SHONTZ & BRO., Markleburg, Dealers in Ready Made Clothing, Jewelry, &c.

SIMPSON, ARMITAGE & CO., Dealers in Books and Stationery, Huntingdon, Pa.

DONNELL & KLINE, PHOTOGRAPHERS, Huntingdon, Pa.

THOMAS G. STRICKLER & SON, Manufacturers of Brougher's patent Broom Head or Wrapper, Huntingdon.

J. M. GREENE & F. O. BEAVER, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturers.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

HENRY M'MANIGALL, Proprietor of Livery stable, Washington street, Huntingdon.

B. M. GREENE, Dealer in Music, musical Instruments, Sewing Machines, Huntingdon.

S. SHOEMAKER, Agent for the Magic Star Liniment, Huntingdon, Pa.

A. P BRUMBAUGH, Agent for the Victor Cane Mill, &c., James Creek, Hunt. co., Pa

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicina purposes at S. S. SMITH'S

BILL POSTER.

The undersigned offers his services to business men and others desiring circulars distributed or handbills posted. He can be seen at the GLOBE office, Huntingdon, Aug. 16, 1865. JOHN KOPLIN.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—Ruled, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

VOL. XXI. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1866. NO. 37.

PROF. J. H. M'ENTYRE'S GREAT REMEDY, THE

INDIAN COMPOUND

Internal and External Medicine,

WILL CURE:

☞Diarrhœa, Bloody Flux in one day,
☞Headache and Earache in three minutes.
☞Toothache in one minute.
☞Neuralgia in five minutes,
☞Sprains in twenty minutes,
☞Sore Throat in ten minutes,
☞Cholic and Cramp in five minutes,
☞Rheumatism in one day,
☞Pain in the Back or Side in ten minutes,
☞Bad Coughs or Colds in one day,
☞Fever and Ague in one day.
☞Cures Deafness, Asthma, Piles,
☞Bronchitis Affections, Dyspepsia,
☞Inflammation of the Kidneys, Erysipelas,
☞Liver Complaint and Palpitation of the Heart.

Keep it in your Families—Sickness comes when least expected.

I propose to check, and effectually dissipate more ache and pain, and to accomplish more perfect equilibrium of all the circulating fluids in the human system, than can be effected by any other, or all other methods of medical aid in the same space of time.

THIS POPULAR REMEDY is fast coming into use, for the fact that I cure, free of charge, all these complaints whenever there is an opportunity to do so. As soon as it is applied it almost miraculously kills the pain. I do not ask you to buy before you see certain of its efficiency. If you have an ache or pain, it is warranted to do all it purports on the label.

I do not propose to cure *every* disease—only a class named by my directions. My liniment operates on chemical and electric principles, and is, therefore appliable, to the cure or natural restorative of all organic derangement arising from an improper circulation of the nerve vital fluids.

Prof. J. H. McEntyre's INDIAN COMPOUND acts directly on the absorbents, reducing glandular and other swellings in incredible short time, *without any possible danger from its use* under any possible circumstances.

This is an internal and external medicine—composed of roots, herbs and barks, such as our forefathers used.—There is a bountiful supply on earth to cure all complaints if we only know what they were.

This has been a great study with the Medical Faculty for many years, to find out the kinds best adapted to the above complaints—how to put them together, and what proportions to use. J. H. McENTYRE,
Proprietor, Reading, Pa.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Huntingdon, Pa., Sept. 6, 1865.

McENTYRE'S

DANDELION PILLS,

For all diseases arising from one cause, viz: Fever and ague, Dyspepsia, Catarrh in the Head, Weak and disordered Stomach, such as Indigestion, Sick Headache, Giddiness of the Head, Weakness of Sight, Windy Ailments, Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Pains, Pains in the Back or Side, Nervous Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Impurity of the Blood, Blotches or Eruptions of the Body, Gravel, Worms, &c., &c. Sold at 25 cents per box.

McENTYRE'S

INDIAN VEGETABLE

WORM DESTROYER!

This infallible medicine is warranted to expel worms in all cases and may be given to children of all ages, as they are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless.

☞Can be had at Lewis' Book store, Huntingdon, Pa,

1866. THE 1866.

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,

and examine our stock and prices.

DR. VENARD'S

STAR MAGIC LINIMENT

CURES

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
TOOTHACHE,
HEADACHE,
DIPTHERIA, or SORE THROAT,
CRAMPS, or
PAINS IN THE STOMACH,
SPRAINS,
and DIARRHŒA.

SOLE AGENT,

SAMUEL H. SHOEMAKER,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Price Fifty Cents.

Price One Dollar.

☞Agents Wanted to sell the above throughout the Country.

Huntingdon, Oct. 25. 1865.

M'MANIGAL'S LIVERY STABLE.

WASHINGTON STREET,

Between the Baptist and Catholic Churches,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY are informed that the subscriber is prepared at his New LIVERY STABLE, to accommodate all with

HORSES, BUGGIES, & CARRIAGES

at reasonable rates, on short notice.

HENRY M'MANIGALL.

Huntingdon, March 8, 1865–1y.

TRACING MUSLIN, DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER

White and Colored Card Paper,

For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

NEW GOODS

FOR FALL AND WINTER.

HENRY STROUSE & CO.

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and splendid stock of goods at their store in MARKLESBURG, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD and WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.

NOW

BARGAINS

FOR

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at correspondingly low prices for cash, or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except promises.

☞Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

HENRY STROUSE & CO.

Markleburg, Oct. 24, 1865.

Reward the Soldiers!

Another Opportunity is offered the many Friends of the Soldiers to Reward those who Faced the Music of the Enemy.

J. B. SHONTZ & BRO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their numerous friends of Markleburg and surrounding country, that they have received a large and splendid stock of

NEW GOODS,

Consisting of—

READY MADE CLOTHING,
HATS and CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES,
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
GENT'MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
and a large stock of JEWELRY, &c.

The public, without regard to politics, religion, sect or color, will find our store the place to buy just what they want, and at prices to suit the times.

Don't fail to give us a call, as we are determined to please all.

Markleburg, Huntingdon co., Nov. 1, '65.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. GUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

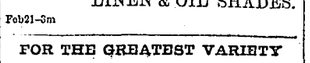
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon May. 17, '65.



BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

SIMPSON, ARMITAGE & CO.

HAVING PURCHASED the entire stock of Wm. Colon, we now offer to the public at reasonable prices our immense stock of

MECHANICAL, RELIGIOUS, SCHOOL, AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

STATIONERY, POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONAIS, &c.

Also, Latest Styles of

WALL PAPER & WINDOWSHADES,

MAGAZINES, and Daily and Weekly Papers constantly on hand.

☞Orders from abroad promptly attended to.

CALL AT BROAD TOP CORNER.

Huntingdon, May3,1865–1y

NEW STORE, AND NEW GOODS.

CHEAPEST CLOTHING in Town

LEOPOLD BLOOM

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW STYLES OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Which he offers to the public

AT THE CHEAPEST RATES.

His stock consists of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c. &c.

His store is at the

OLD BROAD TOP CORNER, HUNTINGDON, PA.,

Where he will be pleased to receive and accommodate all customers, LEOPOLD BLOOM.

Huntingdon, Oct. 10, 1865.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of country marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Mill street, Huntingdon, Pa. WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1865.

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.

WALL PAPERS,

HOWELL & BOURKE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Paper Hangings & Window Shades,

Corner FOURTH & MARKET Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—Always in store, a large stock of

LINEN & OIL SHADES.

Feb21–3m

FOR THE GREATEST VARIETY

OF

Handsome and Useful Articles,

Call at LEWIS' Book Store.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

[For the Globe.]

THE SPRING TIME IS COMING.

BY J. M'C.

The spring-time is coming—the bright merry Spring,
And sweet smelling flowers their incense will bring;
The "song birds" shall carol and welcome again
Its advent, with joy, o'er meadow and plain.

Soon, soon, will the blossoms unfold on the trees,
Then gracefully nod to the mild gentle breeze;
The once frosty ground will with verdure be clad,
And Nature's dominions look smiling and glad.

The farmer, well pleased, to his task now returns,
Brings the plough to his aid and the sod overturns,
With a smile of contentment he looks on his field
And predicts for his labors a bountiful yield.

O! the spring-time is coming—the beautiful Spring;
I love the blue skies and the sunshine it brings.
Then haste ye, grim Winter, along on your way,
I long for the Spring with its beauties so gay.

March 1st, 1866.

KATTIE AND "THE DEIL."

A BOHEMIAN STORY.

In a certain village of Bohemia lived a peasant woman called Kattie. She possessed a little hut of her own, a garden, and a small income; but had she rolled in wealth not a lad would have ventured to say "Kattie, will you be mine?" for she was snappish as a cat of the woods, and owned a tongue which worked like a flail. She had an old mother, providentially as deaf as a log, and her she scolded from morning till night, so that her voice was audible half a mile off. If any neighbor entered her cottage she spat, and set up her back, and hissed, so that the intruder was only too glad to escape without a scratched face. When any one passed her door Kattie flung him a spiteful word; and was only too glad if the passer stopped to retaliate, for if he had an ugly expression to cast at her, she had a dozen to pelt him with in return.

By the time that she had reached the age of forty, without having found a lover, all the—milk of human kindness she never had, which might acidulate—but all the vinegar of her nature had become concentrated sulphuric acid, ready to blacken and burn anything with which it came in contact.

It is the custom in Bohemia for young people to resort to the tavern on Sunday afternoon for a dance. As soon as the fiddle or bagpipe is heard, the lads run into the streets, the girls appear at the cottage doors, and the children peep out of the windows.—Young men and women then follow the musicians to the inn, and the dance begins. Kattie was always the first to follow the fiddler, and to appear in the public house; there she saw the lads whirling about with the lasses, but never in all her life had she been invited by any one to dance; Sunday after Sunday she tried her luck, and hoped against hope; no man solicited her hand as a partner. "Well," she said impetuously one Sunday, "here I am, getting an old woman, and have never danced yet! never saw anything like the lads here! Such a set of clowns! This is provoking. I'd dance with any one, with the old Deil himself, if he were to ask me!" and she snapped her fingers, and stamped on the ground.

She bustled into the inn, sat down and looked about her at the whirling, merry figures. Suddenly a gentleman in a huntsman's suit came into the room, seated himself at the table, called for beer and had a tumbler filled.—Running his eye over the assembly, it rested on Kattie. He sprang to his feet, walked across the room, and with the most courteous air, offered her the glass. Kattie, delighted at the attention, drank the beer with avidity, and made room for the gentleman to seat himself at her side. After a few words had passed between them, the stranger flung some silver to the fiddler, and asked for a "solo." The dancers deserted the centre of the room, cleared the area, and the gentleman led Kattie forth to dance.

"Bless us all! It will rain to morrow!" exclaimed the old people, opening their eyes wide with astonishment. The lads bit their fingers, and the girls hid their faces to conceal their laughter.—But Kattie saw no one; she was radiant with joy, now that she had a chance of dancing; and dance she would have in spite of the whole world laughing.

All that afternoon, and all that evening, the strange gentleman danced with Kattie, and with her alone. He bought her gingerbread, almond-rock, and lemon drops, and she ate and sucked to her heart's content. As soon as the dancing came to an end, the stranger escorted her home.

"O, dear," exclaimed Kattie, 'would that I might dance with you forever."

"That is quite within the range of possibility," replied the stranger.

"Where do you live, sir?"

"Put your arms around my neck, and I will whisper to you." Kattie did so, and 'presto! the stranger had became a devil, and was flying with her to his home, a place which need not be specified. In he came at the door, bathed in profuse perspiration; for his necklace was a heavy one:

"Now, then, Kattie, let go," said he.

"O, never, never."

"Come, there's a dear soul, take your arms off."

"Dearest, never."

"Why, whom have you got here?" asked the master of the spirits, in a voice of thunder which had in it a faint thrill of dismay.

"K-K-Kattie," panted the unfortunate devil, struggling to shake his fair load off.

"Kattie!" echoed his majesty, leaping from his throne, casting aside his bifurcated sceptre, and turning—not exactly pale, but Oxford mixture:—"Kattie! Here's an end to our quiet life, if that woman becomes an inmate of Pandemonium. She'll bring the place down about our ears. Away with you, Moloch, and do not show your face in here till you have shaken off your dreadful incumbrance."

So there was nothing for it but that the quondam Jagar should return to earth and free himself from the embrace of Kattie, as best he might. He flew back wearily and despondingly, with a decided crick in his neck. On reaching earth, he seated himself on a flowery bank, and putting on a solemn expression, said in a hollow voice:

"Kattie, if you do not let go, I shall plunge you in molten brimstone."

"O!" replied she with *empressment*, "I fear no pain so long as I am with you;" and she laid her hand on his breast.

"Ahem!" Moloch looked vacantly at the landscape. "Kattie," he resumed, as a brilliant idea entered his head and illumined his countenance with a momentary gleam of ghastly joy, "Kattie, I am *so* rich; I will give you a mountain of solid gold if you will only let go."

"What! leave you for filthy lucre?—Never, never, never," and she buried her head in his breast.

"Here's a pretty kettle of fish," said the spirit; "what is to be done now?"

He rose, and wandered despairingly over a desolate moor, which lay stretched out before him. Presently, staggering under his load, he came upon a young shepherd, in a sheepskin, with all its wool upon it. The evil spirit resumed his former human form, and the shepherd was consequently quite ignorant of who he was.

"Why, my good sir, whom are you carrying?" asked the shepherd.

"Ah, good friend, I scarcely know! why look you; I was walking peaceably along my way, without thinking of anything in particular, when, with a hop, skip and jump, this woman fastened herself to my neck, and will on no account let me go. I want to carry her to the next village and there obtain my liberation; but I am scarcely in a fit condition to do so, my knees shivering under me."

"Come now," said the compassionate peasant, "I will help you; but I cannot carry her long, as I have my sheep to attend to; half the way—will that suit you?"

"Ah! I shall be thankful."

"Now, then, you, hang yourself to me," cried the shepherd to Kattie.

The woman looked round, observed that the shepherd was infinitely preferable to Moloch; he was good looking and young. She let go her hold on the Deil, and click—she was fast as a spring collar round the shepherd's neck. The man had now quite enough to carry, what with Kattie, and what with his immense sheepskin dress; and in a very short time he was tired, and strove to disengage himself from his incumbrance. In vain! Kattie would not listen to his remonstrances, and the more he struggled the tighter she clung Presently he came near a pool. O, if he could but cast her in. But how? Could he manage to slip out of his sheepskin? No harm trying—but it must be done very cautiously—very gently, Hist! he has slipped one arm out, and Kattie is none the wiser.—Hist! he has slipped the other arm out, and Kattie has not observed it.—Now, then, he slides his hand stealthily up his breast and unbuttons his collar. He has undone one button, two, three—a bob of the head, a splash, and Kattie and the sheepskin are in the pond. She sinks, she rises, and her expiring eyes rest upon the shepherd and the evil spirit dancing in an ecstacy of delight on the bank.

"My best of friends!" exclaimed Moloch, enthusiastically, "you have laid me under a lasting obligation, you have imposed upon me a debt of gratitude which I never can adequately discharge. But for you I might have had Kattie hanging round my neck through eternity; I might never have been able to shake that woman off; and never," continued the spirit musingly, "never is a very long word. I am——" (In fewer words than I could express it, the spirit had described his nature to the young man). "Well and being what I am, it lies in my power to repay you in my poor way, for what you have done. I will forthwith proceed to the next town, and will enter into and possess the Chancellor. As soon as all the doctors and exorcists have failed to free the Chancellor from me, do you go to the town and offer, for the recompense of two bags of dollars, to liberate the Chancellor from the evil spirit that torments him. Then come up to the beside, say "Hocus pocus!" and I will fly away out of the window, and enter into and possess the Prime Minister. When all other means of cure have failed, do you volunteer at the price of two sacks of gold pieces, to free the Prime Minister. Come to him, say as before, 'Hocus pocus!' and I will fly through the window, and possess the King. And now, I warn you, beware how you venture to attempt to expel me from the body of the King. Should you, notwithstanding this caution, risk the attempt, I shall infallibly tear you in pieces, limb from limb.

The shepherd expressed his acknowledgment in the best and most appropriate terms of which he was master. "Ta! ta!" said the Deil, as he spread his wings and flew away.

"Ta, ta!" replied the shepherd, gravely, looking after him. Shortly after this, a rumor spread through the country that the Chancellor was not quite—to put in mildly—what he should be. It was whispered aside that the Chancellor had been playing pretty pranks, and that it was asserted by professors of medicine and of theology that he was possessed by a bad spirit. All medicines, allopathic and homœopathic, have failed to cure the Chancellor. The clergy took him in hand and tried the last approved forms of exorcism; but the Chancellor, or rather the Chancellor's tenant, was proof against all ecclesiastical demonstrations.

The young shepherd now came to the town, and loudly proclaimed his power to cure any one of diabolical possession. All other resources having failed, the King determined to give the shepherd a try, and so ordered him to visit and prescribe for the Chancellor. As soon as the shepherd entered the room, he saw that the condition of the highest law officer of the Crown was critical. He was kicking his attendants, abusing them in language hardly consistent with the dignity of his position, and foaming at the mouth.

The shepherd demanded as his fee for curing him two sacks of dollars, and they were readily promised. He now approached the unhappy man, whose convulsions became more terrible as he drew near.

"Hocus pocus!" said the shepherd, *ore rotundo* and with a solemn face, at the same time making various fanciful signs in the air with his hand. Away flew the spirit, shivering the panes of glass in the window into countless fragments on his way. The shepherd received his fee, and returned to his cottage.

But it was soon noised about that something had gone wrong with the Prime Minister, and it was surmised that the demon which had been expelled from the Chancellor had entered into the keeper of King's conscience—awkward, decidedly. What was to be done? Regular practitioners were applied to first, as a matter of course. The allopaths sapped the Minister's constitution with violent medicines, without expelling the evil spirit. The homœopaths did nothing at all, and divines sent the devil to sleep. When all had failed, recourse was had to the quack, and at the price of two sacks of gold pieces the shepherd agreed to perform a cure. The circumstances resembled those in the former case, with one exception; the window was prudentially opened, and a glazier's bill saved. But now the evil spirit struck at higher game and he took full and undisturbed possession of the monarch.

As might be expected, people were not one ha'porth the wiser for experience, and the usual allopathic, homœopathic and ecclesiastical systems were tasked to recover the King, and proved, as every one knew would be the case, a failure. Then they sent for the shepherd, but he refused to come. They sent again, and offered a room full of gold dust, but he persisted in his refusal, remembering the devil's warning. The Prime Minister now ordered out a regiment of horse, and had the shepherd exorcist brought will he nil he. In vain did the poor man protest his inability to cure the King; the Prime Minister insisted, and the Chancellor threatened to put the law in force, which required that the bird which could sing and wouldn't sing should be made to sing. Cowed by his threat, the shepherd determined to do his best.

He entered the regal apartment. The King was howling and frothing at the mouth, are looked desperate. "Halloo!" roared the spirit within; "you here, shepherd? Did not I warn you not to attempt to cast me out of his Majesty?"

"Steady," said the shepherd, putting on an expression of awe, and stealing on tip-toe across the room, with his hand to his mouth, he whispered, "Do you think me such a fool as to attempt anything of the kind? I am only come to tell you, dear friend, that—that—that—KATTIE IS OUT OF THE POND, AND IS INQUIRING AFTER YOU!"

"Kattie!" gasped the devil; "then I'm off!" and away he flew.

Popular Retrenchment.

Children are often sagely told, that "they don't know what is good for them." The saying is as true when applied to large folks, and their conduct proves the fairness of the application. When hard times, or a fear of hard times, come over a land, on what do they begin retrenchment and economy. On the back?—No, madam; you cloth yourself with the finest and rarest still. With the stomach?—No, sir: you pamper it with every delicate meat as usual. On luxuries?—No, Mr. Sybarite: you drink the choicest, and smoke the most exquisite, in wonted profuseness. No, no, deluded big children! you begin with the printer: you cut off books as if they were a pest, and you either stop you paper or refuse to pay for it. You seem to imagine that you are merely animal, without a soul or intellect. Your action indicates this, anyhow.

Verily, the public has been spoiled. Books and papers have been furnished at so low a rate, and with so little recompense to author and printer, that they are lightly esteemed, when they should be held above all price; and the consequence is, that the printer, who makes but a scanty living at the best of times, is left to crumbs or starvation when a real or fancied necessity for retrenchment exists. Out upon such retrenchment! Wear less costly gear—eat plainer food—drink less and smoke less, or none at all, rather than cheat your soul and mind of their due portion Buy good books, and take and pay for an honest and decent newspaper; and upright, God created beings you will be the better and richer for it. —*Exchange.*

☞When Daphne was changed to a tree to escape the wooings of her lover, she was more *wood* than ever.

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Too Old to Plant Trees.

A farmer of fifty years was urged by a friend to plant shade trees about his house, and set out an orchard. To all the plausible arguments produced, he replied, "I am too old; I shall never live to reap the fruit of my labor."—Thirty years passed away, and his friend was called to pay his last respects for the dead. While present, the conversation just noted came to mind, and the farm, as it was, he contrasted with what it might have been. Three or four shade, and about a dozen fruit trees, of poor quality, were all the farm could boast. There his house stood, close by the road, bold and bare, with nothing to protect it from summer sun or wintry wind. On the farm he had cultivated only the staple crops, and the garden the most common vegetables. His table was spread with the substantials; but, save the wild berries, the tempting and delicious fruits of summer and autumn were rare and uncoveted luxuries, and the value of a plentiful supply of winter fruit he never knew. "Such light food could not be suitable for a hard working man." His sons, finding nothing attractive in the rough side of farming, had left the homestead to live in cities. Thus the old farmer had lived for more than a generation, believing he was too old to plant trees, and foregoing the many comforts and delicacies they give. He could not plead poverty as an excuse, for he could count his thousands snugly invested in approved bank stock. Is a man ever too old to plant trees? No, no; though every step is tremulous with age and infirmities, and he knows he cannot live to eat their fruit; though his children will not occupy the homestead to enjoy their father's toils; though his estate is encumbered with debt, and must soon pass out of the family name. By planting trees he manifests the spirit that animates the tiller of the soil who loves his vocation; the spirit to improve and embellish the spot of earth committed to his care; the spirit to sow and plant, though others may reap.—What more pleasing sight than an aged man planting trees? A youth may be one of the figures in the picture—perhaps grandfather and grandson are engaged in this delightful work—the nimble hands performing the labor, while the experienced wisdom of age is directing and instructing the young heart and hand. They may be putting down a living memorial to mark some happy event! How dear and lasting will be the associations that cluster around such works. In what can the aged find more enjoyment, or better cherish youthful feelings, than in training the tender vines and shoots, in sitting beneath the trees of their own planting, or in watching and gathering their fruits. The man who considers himself too old to plant trees, is too old to manage his farm; he forgets that a portion of this earth has been allotted him that he may dress and keep it. He has yet to learn that the trees he cultivates show his appreciation of the beautiful in nature, and the comforts and luxuries of rural life; that in no other way, for equal cost, can he leave so acceptable a gift to his successors, or so enduring a monument of his labors; for his house, barns and fences may go to decay; his ditches be filled, and drains stopped, and his once productive fields overrun with bushes; but these works of his hand remain as memorials of his good judgment and liberality.—*New England Farmer.*

DON'T PLOW TOO MUCH.—John Johnson says that he has noticed that those farmers who have most difficulty to make both ends meet always plow the most and keep most stock. Now these men take the true plan to keep themselves always poor, because their stock and crops are always poor and bring little. It is a good profit to raise three hundred bushels of wheat from ten acres; but when it takes 30 acres to raise that amount it is raised at a loss. So it is with sheep and cattle. You will see the thinking farmer making four year old steers worth from sixty to eighty dollars each, and his neighbor's at the same age, not worth over twenty five to forty dollars. If his land is exhausted, and a great many farms are, then he should plough no more than he can thoroughly manure. Seed with clover and grass and let it rest for even two years and that field will not only pay well for tillage, but will furnish manure (if rightful managed) to make another field of the same size rich also. It is bad policy when a field is once highly manured, to continue cropping it with grain until the manure is used up.—The latter end of that land will be worse than the first. But let that land lay in clover, even one year—but two is better—after it is manured, and then it will stand perhaps six good crops before it requires manuring; if clay subsoil it certainly will.—*Genesee Farmer.*

HOW TO TAKE UP TREES.—One of the speakers, at a recent meeting of agriculturists in New Haven, Conn., gave the following sensible directions for taking trees from nurseries. He said: "An enormous amount of money is annually lost to tree purchasers from the rude and unskillful taking up.—Trees are torn up by the roots, as if the trunk and branches were the one thing necessary; and the roots superfluous. The proper way is, to open a trench on each side of the tree with a common spade, *keeping the edge toward the tree*; so as not to cross a root.—These trenches should be far enough from the tree to avoid the main roots, and deep enough to go below all except the top root, which may be cut off. This being done, the tree may be pulled up with its roots entire."

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.
Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.

Wednesday morning, Mar. 14, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Maj. Gen. John W. Geary,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

The Conventions and their Nominees.

We attended both State Conventions held in Harrisburg last week, and more crowded and enthusiastic nominating Conventions we never witnessed. The Opposition or Democratic party held their Convention on Monday. The old stagers of the party from every part of the State were on hand to direct the action of the Convention, and they succeeded to the heart's content of the most rabid opponent of the war. The Convention could not have nominated a stronger, more out-and-out representative of the anti-war party than Hiester Clymer of Berks, the nominee; he needs no platform; his *record* for five years past is enough to drive every soldier and friend of the soldier to the support of Gen. John W. Geary the nominee of the Union party.

The Union Convention met on Wednesday. During Tuesday and Tuesday night several large delegations headed by splendid silver and brass bands arrived from Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Lancaster, and other places—some for Ketchum, some for Geary, and one from Pittsburg for Moorhead. The Opposition Convention was large, but the Union was at least one half larger. The contest was warm between Geary and Ketchum, but before Wednesday morning it was pretty generally understood that Gen. Geary would be nominated on the first ballot. We never witnessed a stronger outside pressure at any Convention for any man than there was in Harrisburg for Mr. Ketchum on Wednesday last. But the soldier, the hero Geary gained strength every hour from the uninstructed delegates. Indeed, after the nomination of Mr. Clymer, a radical leader of the anti-war party, it was most proper for the Union party to put up against him a radical war man—a man who had fought the enemy in the field that his country might live. Geary is too well known to the loyal people of Pennsylvania to need a platform of resolutions to strengthen him as a candidate. *His* record is enough to justify any loyal man in voting for **him.**

The resolutions of both Conventions will be found in this paper.

We call upon every true Union man to rally to the support of Geary. We shall be turned neither to the right nor the left by any side issues, or differences of opinion in the platform, but keep steadily on within the lines of our party fighting *for* the success of Geary, the representative of the great Union party of Pennsylvania—and *against* Clymer, the representative of the party in sympathy with treason.

The Two Candidates.

Hiester Clymer is a fair representative of the party which nominated him. Formerly of the Whig party, but finding the political atmosphere of his native county was not such as would conduce to eminence or emolument he turned Democrat and with that party he has allied himself through good and evil report. He, like many others, considered the name the emblem of purity, and during the dark days of the rebellion his voice and influence were raised in support of his creed—the Government he assailed and its defenders he refused to encourage, and opposing them he aided the enemy. Whenever the opportunity offered he was found condemning the efforts of the loyal men, and at one time he spoke bitterly against the present Chief Executive-a representative type of the Union-lovers from the Southern States. He is just the man of the opposition we wanted to see nominated, and he is just the man the Union soldiers of the war will remember when they come to cast their votes at the next election. Such a name as his will carry with it defeat to the party seeking popularity through it, and no false issue of the present can lead honest men to forget and forgive his treasonable utterances. So much for Clymer.

The Union Convention declared in favor of Major General JOHN W. GEARY, of Cumberland county. Who, acquainted at all with the events of the rebellion does not know Gen. Geary? He has no fame to win in this campaign, for what better honor does any man need than that he served his country nobly in the hour of its peril. But Geary must be elected by loyal men to show that Pennsylvania's love for the patriots is imperishable, and Clymer must be defeated to show that she has no sympathy for those who aided the foes of our Government. Gen. Geary's executive ability has been tried at different times during his experience as a soldier, which experience has not been a brief one. He was at one time Mayor of San Francisco; again he was Provisional Governor of Kansas; and after Sherman had completed his great raid as far as Savannah, Geary was made Mayor of that city, and he soon restored order and satisfaction by his good judgment and skillful management.

Ability and worthiness are combined in favor of the soldier candidate—able, because experience has proved him so, and worthy, because he represents the men, tried and true, who fought with and under him against the common enemy.

Choose ye, voters, whom ye will sustain. Clymer, who opposed the right of suffrage to our soldiers, or Geary, who was with the soldiers laboring at the sacrifice of blood to preserve our country.

☞ THE FENIAN excitement is second only to that growing out of the differences between the President and Congress. Monster meetings of the "Brotherhood" have been held in nearly every large city in the United States during the past ten days. One hundred thousand persons, it is said, assembled in Jones' Woods, New York, on Sunday, notwithstanding the earnest protest of the Catholic Arch-Bishop of New York against desecrating the day. Inflammatory speeches were made, and the brethren called upon to contribute the needed funds to supply the munitions of war to the army of 300,000 men, which, it was asserted, is already organized in Ireland, England, it was declared, had, by the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, acknowledged Ireland to be in a state of war, and our own Government was called upon to recognize the Irish Republic as entitled to the rights of belligerents without delay. Six weeks was the time indicated within which an expedition should start from this country for the emancipation of Ireland by the overthrow of British tyranny in that country.

The latest information states that the British are preparing for the Fenians; that a call for volunteers has been issued and responded to by 10,000, which number can be enlarged by merely asking. The Canadians are evidently on the alert for the emergency though the Fenians are equally determined to make a trial of their long training. The news concerning this demonstration comes to us principally in the shape of rumors, but if anything decisive occurs we will acquaint our readers. Something must be done before the present state of excitement abates, as the iron is now at its greatest heat.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

Gen. Geary Nominated on First Ballot.

The Union State Convention assembled in Harrisburg, on Wednesday last. Lewis W. Hall, of Blair, was chosen temporary chairman. After the appointment of committees on permanent organization and resolutions the Convention adjourned to 5 o'clock. The Convention re assembled at 5, when Hon. John Covode was chosen permanent chairman. Hon. Thos. E. Cochran, of York, from the committee on Platform Resolutions, reported the following, which, after some discussion, were adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That this Convention, representing the Union-loving and loyal people of Pennsylvania, who never despaired of the Republic, and who poured out millions of treasure and devoted yet more precious blood for the rescue of the country from the felonious attacks of a wicked and causeless rebellion—whose sons fought on every battle-field, and suffered in every Southern prison pen of torture and starvation—whose noble dead lie on the soil of every State, where they fell under the folds of the national banner—here renew their pledges of unfaltering devotion to the Federal Union, and repeat their determined purpose that it shall be preserved.

2. *Resolved*, That the most imperative duty of the present is to gather the legitimate fruits of the war, in order that our Constitution may come out of the rebellion purified, our institutions strengthened, and our national life prolonged.

3. *Resolved*, That failure in these grave duties would be scarcely less criminal than would have been an acquiesence in secession and in the treasonable machinations of the conspirators, and would be an insult to every soldier who took up arms to save the country.

4. *Resolved*, That filled with admiration at the patriotic devotion and fearless courage with which Andrew Johnson resisted and denounced the efforts of the rebels to overthrow the National Government, Pennsylvania rejoiced to express her entire confidence in his character and principles, and appreciation of his noble conduct by bestowing her suffrage upon him for the second position in honor and dignity in the country; his bold and outspoken denunciations of the crime of treason, his firm demands for the punishment of the guilty offenders, and his expressions of thorough sympathy with the friends of the Union, secured for him the warmest attachment of her people, who remembering his great services and sacrifices while traitors and their sympathizers alike denounced his patriotic action, appeal to him to stand firmly by the side and to repose upon the support of the loyal masses, whose votes formed the foundation of his promotion, and who pledged to him their unswerving support in all measures by which treason shall be stigmatized—loyalty recognized—and the freedom, stability and unity of the nation secured.

5. *Resolved*, That the work of restoring the late insurrectionary States to their proper relations to the Union, necessarily devolves upon the law-making power, and that, until such action shall be taken, no State, lately in insurrection, is entitled to representation in either branch of Congress; that, as preliminary to such action, it is the right of Congress to investigate for itself the condition of the legislation of those States, to inquire respecting their loyalty, and to prescribe the terms of restoration; and that to deny this necessary Constitutional power is to deny and imperil one of the dearest rights belonging to our representative form of government; and that we cordially approve of the action of the Union representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania on this subject.

6. *Resolved*, That no man who has voluntarily engaged in the late rebellion, or has held office under the rebel organization, should be allowed to sit in the Congress of the Union; and that the law—known as the test oath—should not be repealed, but should be enforced against all claimants for seats in Congress.

7. *Resolved*, That the national faith is sacredly pledged to the payment of the national debt incurred in the war to save the country and to suppress rebellion, and that the people will not suffer this faith to be violated or impaired, but all debts incurred to support the rebellion were unlawful, void and of no obligation—shall never be assumed by the United States, nor shall any State be permitted to pay any evidence of so vile and wicked engagements.

8. *Resolved*, That the public faith is not less solemnly pledged to the protection, in the enjoyment of all their natural rights—of their persons, property and domestic relations—of the colored population who have been emancipated by the fiat of the people, and under the providence of God; and who deserved liberty by their kindness and fidelity to our soldiers in prison, or wounded, or seeking escape from their tormentors, and by their courage in bearing arms for and fighting the battles of the Union. Even as man is more precious than money in every just account, so the honor of the nation is more sacredly engaged to these humble but never treacherous friends, than to those who hold its bonds stamped with the broad seal of the United States, that their freedom shall not be a mockery nor their just hopes of security, education and elevation in intellectual and moral improvement disappointed—and this faith must be kept inviolate.

9. *Resolved*, That the protection to all branches of useful and productive industry is the only wise policy in our present national condition—is the true plan of restoring the losses and ravages of war—of advancing the national prosperity, increasing the national wealth, and supplying the means of maintaining the public faith with the public creditor, and ultimately wiping out the national debt; that in the provision of internal revenue and the laying of duties on importations from foreign nations, the object should be to cause the former to press as lightly upon, and the latter to protect as fully as possible our own citizens who are engaged in works of labor, mining, manufacturing and every other province of home industry, against unequal and unfair competition with foreign capital and policy, which neither contribute to develop the resources of our country, assist to pay our taxes, nor are concerned to maintain our Government or confirm our national power or authority, which, during the recent life-struggle, they insidiously and maliciously strove to subvert.

10. *Resolved*, That the administration of the public affairs of Pennsylvania by Governor Andrew G. Curtin, during the years of trial, toil, responsibility and anxiety which have recently passed over us, has been marked by such patriotic devotion, unyielding courage, constant watchfulness, unwearied labor and shining ability, as have made his name illustrious in the annals of this Commonwealth, and given him a place in the affections and memory of the people which cannot be lost; his enviable title of "the soldier's friend" is in itself expressive of the highest elogiums that could be pronounced on any public officer, and when his term of honorable, useful and most beneficial service shall close, he shall not be forgotten, but honor, love, affectionate remembrance and the plaudits of a grateful people shall cluster around his person, and make his name memorable.

11. *Resolved*, That this Convention congratulate the people of the State on the passage of a law relieving the real estate of the Commonwealth from taxation for State purposes, and tender to the members of the General Assembly their thanks for their considerate attention to relieve the popular burdens, while they confidently refer to it as a proof of the superior capacity of the Union organization for the beneficial conduct of public affairs, that after a long and exhausting war, the debt of Pennsylvania is reduced, and the taxes, imposed in a time of peace by their political opponents, are diminished by the judicious management of executive officers and a General Assembly chosen by the Union party.

12. *Resolved*, That the loyal people of Pennsylvania, having steadily manifested, through the war with the rebellion, their warm regard for the rights of the gallant defenders of the Union, and never having voted to refuse them the right of suffrage when in the camp and on the field—a right inestimable to them and formidable to traitors and their sympathizers only—we take pleasure in expressing, not now for the first time, their gratitude for their gallantry and devotion, and declaring again a long settled purpose to appropriate the means and resources of the government to the comfort, consolation and support of the disabled survivors, or the widows and orphans of those who fell in the conflict.

13. *Resolved*, That the services, labors, consummate ability and yielding faith in the destiny of the country manifested by the Hon Edwin M. Stanton, as the head of the War Department during the rebellion, have been of inestimable value to the country, and entitle him to the warmest commendation of the people.

14. *Resolved*, That Congress should not fail to make an equitable adjustment of bounties and allowances to the brave men who were engaged in the military service of the country; and that we heartily approve of the liberal appropriation now pending in the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the care and education of the orphan children of the soldiers who gave their lives for the salvation of the Republic.

15. *Resolved*, That in this crisis of public affairs, full of grateful recollections of his marvelous and memorable services on the field of battle, we turn to the example of unfaltering and uncompromising loyalty of Lt. General Grant with a confidence not the less significant and unshaken, because at no period of our great struggle has his proud name been associated with a doubtful patriotism, or used for sinister purposes by the enemies of our common country.

16. *Resolved*, That any attempt by foreign nations to establish a monarchical government on this continent, is evidence of a design to destroy the Republic. Regard for our own safety and for the future security of the Republic, demands that no such attempt should be permitted to succeed.

17. *Resolved*, That the Honorable Edgar Cowan, Senator from Pennsylvania, by his course in the Senate of the United States, has disappointed the hopes and has forfeited the confidence of those to whom he owes his place; and that he is hereby most earnestly requested to resign.

18. *Resolved*, That the State Central Committee be constituted by the appointment of a Chairman by the President of this Convention, in consultation with the Union candidate for Governor, and that the remainder of said committee shall consist of one member from each county in the State, except that the city of Philadelphia shall have eight members, and the counties of Lancaster, Berks, Dauphin and Allegheny each two members, to be named by the representative delegates from said counties in this convention; and that the Association of Loyal Pennsylvanians resident at Washington shall also be allowed one member, to be appointed by their delegates present.

On motion the Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Governor, which resulted as follows: Gen. Geary 81, W. W. Ketchum 29, J. K. Moorhead 10, Gen. H. White 3. Mr. Woods, of Mifflin, when his name was called, presented the following letter from Hon. John Scott, withdrawing his name:

HUNTINGDON, March 5, 1866.

Messrs. D. Walker Woods, Benj. L. Hewitt, David S. Baker and John J. Patterson:

GENTLEMEN:—The conferences of the Senatorial and Representatives districts from which you are delegates to the Union State Convention, instructed you to vote for me as their first, and for Gen. John W. Geary as their second choice for Governor. General Geary's name has been prominently before the people of the State as a candidate for that position. Mine has not, and any publicity given to it in that connection, was not of my seeking. I am not insensible to this mark of confidence bestowed by those who know me best, but its expression at home is enough, and it is due to you and to the districts you represent, that you should be relieved from the formality of casting merely complimentary votes for me.

So, far, then, as the instructions in my favor give me any right to control your action, you have my consent, whenever you deem it expedient to do so, to cast your votes where they will be effective in making a nomination from among those who are really candidates, a position I have never considered myself as occupying.

May I further add the hope and desire that the action of the Convention will be such as to strengthen the organization and preserve the harmony of the National Union party.

The strong desire of its enemies to see dissension, their efforts to promote it, and their exultation over any sign of its existence, should of themselves be sufficient to close up the ranks of its friends. And this not simply to preserve a party organization, or secure a party triumph, but because of our sincere conviction that at this period of our history the vital interests of the Republic are safe only in the hands of that organization. If there be differences about the best means of securing those interests let them be differences within the organization, and let it not be said that a party which withstood the perils and the shock of rebellion, has neither vitality nor discretion enough to endure the bad temper or the bad taste displayed in the discussion of those differences by any of its members, however eminent.

I am confident that the sober sense of Pennsylvania will not permit any such result, and trusting that the Convention will in this spirit present the cause and the candidate before the people,

I am respectfully yours,
JOHN SCOTT.

Sixty-seven votes being necessary to a choice, Gen. John W. Geary, of Cumberland county, was declared the nominee amid great applause.

On motion of Hon. George Connell, of Philadelphia, the nomination was made unanimous.

Hon. Thomas E. Cochran, of York, offered the following resolutions, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention having completed its work by the nomination of Maj. Gen. John W. Geary for the office of Governor, cordially and confidently recommend him to the people of the State for their suffrages. His long devotion to the welfare and honor of his native State—his unqualified support of the principle of protection to American industry—his early espousal of the part of opposition to the extension of slavery over free territory, and his faithful attachment to the cause of human freedom, advancing with every opportunity to extend, and enlarge the boon of liberty to the oppressed and enslaved—his patriotism, valor and military skill first displayed in leading her sons to maintain the national controversy with Mexico, but signally and most gloriously in the deadly contest with armed treason on Southern soil, above the clouds, and in the grand march from Atlanta to the sea, as well as in the fierce and bloody battle on Pennsylvania soil at Gettysburg, when the haughty invader was hurled, defeated, from her borders—his pure integrity and high personal character commend him for Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth to all who honor sound principle, generous feeling and heroic conduct, and cherish grateful emotions toward those who exposed their lives for their country and to maintain the honor of its flag.

Mr. Hall, of Blair county presented the following dispatch from General Joseph Hooker, endorsing General Geary, which was read amid loud applause:

NEW YORK, March 7, 1866.

To Hon. John W. Forney, Harrisburg, Pa.:

My acquaintance with Gen. Geary is of long standing. I knew him in California, in Mexico and during the rebellion. It gives me great pleasure to bear testimony to his most excellent character as a military leader, and as an humble man I know of no officer who has performed his whole duty with more fidelity than General Geary,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Maj. Gen. Com'g.

Gen. Geary was then introduced to the Convention and in a few remarks accepted the nomination. The Convention was also addressed by Mr. Ketchum, Mr. Moorhead, Gen. White, Mr. Scott, and others.

The State Central Committee (as far as had been agreed upon,) was then announced, as follows:

Philadelphia — Frank S. Johnson, Kennedy McCaw, Wm. S. Stokeley, H W. Gray, Henry Bumm, Mahlon Dickerson, Charles Thompson Jones and John Mollincoux. Adams—Hon. E. McPherson; Allegheny—Genl. James A Ekin and John H. Stewart; Armstrong—Frank Mechling; Berks—Isaac Eckert and E. H. Rauch; Bradford—W. T. Davis; Blair—Henry L. Hewit; Butler—John H. Negley; Carbon—Gen. Charles Albright; Centre—Wm. P. Wilson; Clarion—B. J. Reid; Clearfield—S. B. Row; Clinton—Wm. L. Hamilton; Chester—Rees Davis; Crawford—R. E. Ashley; Columbia—D. A. Beckley; Cumberland—J. M. Weakley; Dauphin—George Bergner and Genl. Thomas J. Jordan; Erie—Major Allen A Craig; Fayette—Col. Peter A Johns; Green—George L. Wylie; Huntingdon—William Lewis; Indiana—General Harry White; Lancaster—Peter Martin, John A Hiestand; Lebanon—Isaac Huffer; Lehigh—John Williams; Lycoming—Hon. Henry Johnson; Luzerne—Lewis Pugh; Northampton—Henry R. Chidsey; Northumberland—John B. Packer; Perry—Jesse Kennedy; Schuylkill—Thomas C. Zulich; Susquehanna—Col. Casper W. Tyler; Tioga—Hon. H. W. Williams; Venango—Col. James S. Myers; Washington—John Hare; York—Jno R. Donahoo; Snyder—John Bilger; Juniata—H. H. Wilson; Mifflin—E. B. Percell; Lawrence—John W. Blanchard; Montour—A. F. Russell; Union—S. H. Orwig; Beaver—M. S. Quay; Wayne—Charles P. Wallace; Pike—Hon. John Shouse; Franklin—Abraham Kaufman; Westmoreland—James A. Hunter; M'Kean—Warren Cowles; Potter—Peter A. Stebbins; Sullivan—J. T. Ingham; Wyoming—Hon. P. M. Osterhout; Loyal Pennsylvania Association—Col. Frank Jordan; Jefferson—W. G. Andrews.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

☞ There is said to be a rapid decline in the price of goods in the eastern cities. Gold has fallen rapidly.

OPPOSITION OR "DEMOCRATIC" STATE CONVENTION.

Hiester Clymer, of Berks, nominated.

The Opposition or "Democratic" State Convention met at Harrisburg on Monday of last week, and on the fourth ballot nominated Heister Clymer of Berks, as the candidates of that party for Governor. The last ballot stood as follows:

Heister Clymer 72; Geo. W. Cass, of Allegheny, 36; Richard Vaux of Philadelphia, 13; Asa Packer of Lycoming, 12.

The following are the platform resolutions adopted:

WHEREAS, The Democracy of Pennsylvania in convention met, recognizing a crisis in the affairs the republic, and esteeming the immediate restoration of the Union paramount to all other issues, do resolve,

Resolved, 1. That the States whereof the people were lately in rebellion, are integral parts of the Union, and are entitled to representation in Congress by men duly elected, who bear true faith in the Constitution and laws, and in order to vindicate the maxim that taxation without representation, if there is any such representatives, they should be forthwith admitted.

2. That the faith of the republic is pledged to the payment of the national debt, and that Congress should pass all laws necessary for that purpose.

3. That we owe obedience to the Constitution of the United States, including the amendment prohibiting slavery, and under its provisions will accord to those emancipated all their rights of person and property.

4. That each State has the exclusive right to regulate the qualifications of its own electors.

5. That the white race alone is entitled to the control of the Government of the Republic, and we are unwilling to grant to negroes the right to vote.

6. That the bold enunciation of the principles of the constitution and the policy of Restoration contained in the recent annual message of President Johnson entitle him to the confidence and support of all who respect the constitution and love their country.

7. That the nation owes to the brave men of our armies and navy a debt of lasting gratitude for their heroic services in defense of the Constitution and the Union, and that, while we cherish with a tender affection the memories of the fallen, we pledge to their widows and orphans the nation's care and protection.

8. That we urge upon Congress the duty of equalizing the bounties of our soldiers and sailors.

The President and the Union Party.

It will be a good time for adopting the belief that President JOHNSON has gone over to the Copperheads, when he ceases to appoint Union men to office—including applicants backed by men who assail him—and bestows his favors on them. As yet nothing of the sort has been seen. How much likelihood there is of his doing it, the following, by the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, will help the reader to judge:

"Colonel Stillwell, member of Congress from the Eleventh Congressional District, having just returned from the Indiana Union State Convention, called on the President last evening to report progress. He had a protracted interview with Mr. Johnson, during which the political situation was freely canvassed. Mr. Johnson said, that so far as he was concerned, he did not feel in the least degree responsible for the want of harmony which appeared to exist between himself and a portion of the Union party in Congress. He had done nothing to merit the bitter denunciation he had received from Sumner and Stevens during the very first week of the session. He came into power determined to follow the footsteps of Mr. Lincoln, as far as they had been indorsed by the people, and he believed he had honestly done so. The issues upon which he and the Radicals differed, were new ones, he said, upon which no one could say there was a unanimity of opinion in the ranks of the party that elected him 'As President,' said he, 'I must be judged by my adherence to the principles of the Constitution; as the candidate of the Republican party I must be judged by my adherence to the platform upon which I was elected.'

"Colonel Stillwell then referred to the charge so liberally indulged in, that he (Mr. Johnson) had deserted the Union party and gone over to the Copperheads. The President said that it was false *in toto*. 'They have tried to drive me away,' said he, 'but they can't do it. I can not be driven away from the party that elected me. If they leave me, it will not be my fault. As to the Copperheads, I have never invited them to my support. If they come to join the Union party, all right; if they are willing to indorse the Baltimore platform of 1864, so much the better; but if any set of men think I am going to the Copperheads, they will find themselves mistaken.'

"Before the interview terminated, Mr. Johnson expressed the hope that the 'little breeze' now blowing would soon be over, and that the great Union party would again unite and keep together in solid column, until the work for which it was formed was fully completed. 'In the meantime,' said he 'my only course is to keep straight on, honestly discharging my duty to the whole country and to the party that elected me.' As to negro suffrage, he thought that before the Radicals came here to abuse him on that score, they ought to make the issue at home and fight it out there."

[From the Pittsburgh Commercial]

All right we Suppose.

The constitutional amendment as to representation and suffrage, like the Freedmen's Bureau bill, was a measure of the Union members, agreed upon in caucus and reported by the Reconstruction Committee. It passed the House, receiving the assent of more than two-thirds of that body. In the Senate it was assailed by Mr. Sumner with the greatest violence.

Mr. Sumner having stated his reasons he joined the Copperheads in voting as well as speaking against it, and the amendment was defeated.

Now we suppose it is all right that Mr. Sumner should do this,—his fierce denunciation of the great measure of his party, we suppose, is to be excused,—and he is to be considered a patriot; but when ANDREW JOHNSON exercises his honest judgment he becomes a "traitor," "dictator," and a "copperhead." Our own judgment is that both are wrong in not co operating with their party, and that it is most unfortunate that the majority in Congress cannot hit upon something that will go through.

The following is the amendment defeated in the Senate on Friday last:

Article. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective number, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. Provided, that whenever the elective franchise shall be denied or abridged in any State on account of race or color, all persons therein of such race or color shall be excluded from the basis of such representation.

☞ "Occasional," in a recent letter to the *Phila. Press*, gives publicity to the following facts:

"Bear in mind that President Johnson has not yet appointed a single avowed Copperhead to office in Pennsylvania. Even within a few days he conferred a Presidential appointment upon one of the friends of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens in Lancaster county."

How cheap they must feel who have been denouncing Johnson as a "Copperhead," when they read the above. No action of his, as yet, has given any proof that he is in sympathy with traitors north or south; and we think the recent denunciations heaped upon the President by professedly Union sheets was a great piece of imprudence. The same papers now see it in that light and are sorry for their hasty utterances.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VENDUE BILLS

Printed, on the most reasonable terms,

AT THE "GLOBE" OFFICE,

ANY DAY IN THE WEEK, ON SHORT NOTICE.

ORDERS BY MAIL,

FOR BILLS, NOTES AND STAMPS,

WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

NOTICE

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

All persons knowing themselves indebted to or having claims against R. C. McGILL or W. McNALLY, of Alexandria Foundry, will call at Peter Swoope's office, Huntingdon. The books being in his hands for settlement, persons giving immediate attention to the above will save costs. I will be here until April 1st; after that date all communications shall be addressed St. Marys, Elk county, Pa. R. C. McGILL.

Huntingdon, March 14, 1866-3t

Notice.

TAKE NOTICE that a letting will be held at 'Squire Christy's office in Alexandria, on Saturday, the 24th day of MARCH, A. D. 1866, at 1 o'clock, in the afternoon, to let out on contract a piece of new road to be made through Jackson's Narrows, about three quarters of a mile below Barree Forge, for which sealed proposals will be received by the Supervisors of Porter township from this time until the time above specified.—Said proposals to be directed to the care of Wm. Christy at Alexandria. Specifications thereof may be seen at the Post Office in Alexandria and also at the office at Barree Forge, and the ground on which said road is located will be shown to any person who may apply for information to George Wallbeater, a Supervisor in said township.

By order of the Supervisors of Porter township.
March 14, 1866-2t.

MILNWOOD ACADEMY.

A SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and GENTLEMEN

The next session of this Institution will open on TUESDAY, the 10th of APRIL, and continue a term of eleven weeks. The low terms on which students will be accommodated, together with the healthy location of the institution, the few inducements to vice and extravagance, and the strict moral character of the surrounding population—all conspire to give it a decided advantage over similar Institutions and make it a desirable place for the training of youth.

TERMS.

Boarding, Tuition and Room-Rent, per session of eleven weeks.....$45,00
Latin, Greek, Music, &c., extra.
For further particulars, address,
W. A. HUNTER, Principal,
mh14-4t Shade Gap, Huntingdon co., Pa.

ALLEGHENY

MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY,

RAINSBURG, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.

J. W. HUGHES, } *Principals and Proprietors.*
J. A. STEWART, }

The Spring Quarter of this Institution will open TUESDAY, APRIL 10th, 1866.

This Institution is very pleasantly situated in Friend's Cove, 8 miles from Bedford, the terminus of the Huntingdon and Bedford Railroad, and 24 miles from Cumberland a station on the North Central Railroad. Rainsburg is a small, quiet, and exceedingly healthy town, in the midst of beautiful scenery, and sufficiently removed from the influence of large towns and cities to render it a most desirable location for a Literary Institution. Its inhabitants are moral and religious, and there are few temptations to vice, idleness or dissipation; situated in a rich agricultural section, this Institution for Young Ladies and Gentlemen, is decidedly the *cheapest* in the country. It is organized on the most approved plan of the best Institutions of the land; its main object is, to impart *sound learning*. All branches, Scientifical, Classical, and Ornamental, taught. The mental and moral culture are carefully attended to, and (without sectarian prejudices) a due respect for religion is inculcated both by precept and example. "In things necessary, unity; in things doubtful, liberty; and in all things, charity."

For circular and information, address
HUGHES & STEWART,
mch14-4t Rainsburg, Bedford co., Pa.

Farm For Sale.

ALL that farm or tract of land situate in WALKER township, about two miles from the borough of Huntingdon, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in said borough,

On Thursday the 12th day of April next.

This farm contains two hundred and thirty seven acres and one hundred and thirty perches, and has thereon a large and comfortable Dwelling house, and a large bank barn and other outbuildings. There is also a well of excellent water at the door, and other water on the premises sufficient for watering cattle. Also, a young orchard of fruit trees just commencing to bear, besides older trees producing sufficient fruit for the use of a family.

Those desiring to purchase will please call upon Mr. John Reed, who resides on the farm, and is acting as my agent in this matter. He will give to those who may call upon him every necessary information regarding terms &c

CORNELIA M. REED.

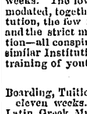
Huntingdon, Mch 14-3t

Household and Kitchen Furniture AT Public Sale.

The undersigned will offer at public sale at his residence in the borough of Huntingdon,

On Thursday, the 22d March, 1866,

The following Household and Kitchen Furniture, to wit:



1 Sofa, 3 sofa Chairs, 1 parlor Rocker, 1 clothes safe; 1 sink, 1 cane bottom Rocker, 1 set of cane-bottom chairs, 1 dining table, 2 cottage Bedsteads, 1

Cooking stove, 2 gas burning coal stoves and two wood stoves, washing stands. Also—1 saddle and bridle, 1 set of buggy harness, 1 leather fly net, together with a lot of Kitchen Furniture, and numerous other articles too tedious to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m., on said day.

TERMS.—Any bill under $10 cash in hand; on bills over that amount a credit of six months, with security, will be given.
mh14 S. H. REED.

ALL KINDS OF TOBACCO, wholesale and retail, at CUNNINGHAM & CARMONY'S.

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC

Fishing Tackle.

JOHN KRIDER,

N. E. Corner Second and Walnut sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Just *in receipt* of a fine selected stock of cheap and fancy

Fishing Tackle, of all descriptions.

suitable for the rivers and brooks of this State, to which we invite the attention of all storekeepers. mh14

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 23th of January, A. D. 1866, under the hands and seal of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benj. F. Patton and Anthony J. Beaver, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 9th day) of APRIL next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 14th day March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and the 90th year of American Independence.

JAS. F. BATHURST, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 20th of January, A. D. 1866, I am commanded to make public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 16th day) of APRIL, A. D. 1866, for the trial of all issues in said Court, at which time all parties interested are required to be present, with their witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 14th of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and the 90th year of American Independence.

JAS. F. BATHURST, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Huntingdon, Mch. 14, '66.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following inventories of the goods and chattels set to widows, under the provisions of the Act of 14th of April, A. D. 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county and will be presented for "approval by the Court" on Monday, the 9th of APRIL, A. D. 1866.

1. The Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Simon Gratz, late of Cromwell tp., deceased, set apart to his widow Isabella Gratz.

2. The Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of John Irvin, late of Jackson twp., deceased, set apart to his widow Elizabeth Irvin, under the act of Assembly of 1851.

3. The Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels set apart to the widow of Daniel Montague, late of Cromwell twp., deceased.

4. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels set apart to the widow of Jacob Fink, late of Penn township, deceased.

5. The Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels, set apart to the widow of Jacob Snyder, late of Porter twp., deceased.

6. The Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels taken by the widow of John Donaldson, late of Union twp., deceased.

7. The Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels set apart to the widow of Patrick Moore, late of Warriorsmark tp., deceased.

8. Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels, set apart to the widow of John Kesselring, late of Clay twp. deceased.

9. The Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels set apart to the widow of Jacob Crotsley, late of Cass township deceased.

10 Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels, set apart to the widow of George Russell, late of Hopewell township, deceased.

11 Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels set apart to the widow of George Treaster, late of Jackson township, deceased.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF,
Clerk.

Mch. 13, 1866.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Monday the 9th day of APRIL next, (1866,) to wit:

1. Administration account of Samuel Rorer, Administrator of Jacob Rorer, dec'd., as filed by Abraham Rorer and Saml. Bowman, administrators of Saml. Rorer, decd.

2. Guardianship account of John P. Hoover, guardian of *Martin H. Brumbaugh, (now deceased,)* who was a minor child of Daniel P. Brumbaugh, late of Hopewell tp., decd.

3. Administration account of Geo. Hawn, Administrator of Michael Hawn, late of Brady township, deceased.

4. Account of Thomas Maher, Administrator of Patrick Dobbs, *late of Carbon township, deceased.*

5. Account of Henry Wilson, Administrator of Robert Wilson, late of Oneida township, deceased.

6. Administration account of Archibald D. Stitt, administrator of Isabella B. Stitt, late of Dublin township, deed.

7. *Administration account of Benjamin E. Stitt.* Administrator de bonis non, cum testamento annexo, of Hugh McMullin, late of Tell township, dec'd., as filed by James E. Harper, administrator of Benjamin Stitt, deceased.

8. Partial administration account of David Ashton, administrator of *Thos Ashton, late of Springfield tp., dec'd.*

9. Account of John Barr, guardian of James T. Black one of the sons of William D. Black, late of Jackson township, deceased, who has now attained the age of twenty-one years.

10. *Administration account of Abraham Weight and* Casper Weight, administrators of Peter Sigafoos, late of Franklin township, dec'd.

11. The partial and also the supplemental and final account of John Householder, administrator of Isaac and Christiana Clymer late of Penn township, *dec'd.*

12. Administration account of Saml. T. Brown, Esq., and Graffus Miller, executors of the last will of Owen Boate, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.

13. Final account of Peter Speck and William Speck, administrators of Martin Speck, late of Juniata tp., decd.

14. The Administration account of James McCall and Anthony Fordney, executors of the last will of Robert McCall, deceased.

15. The partial administration account of Saml. M'Vitty, administrator of *Dr. B. B. F. Baird, late of Clay township,* deceased.

16. The account of Henry Harris, Administrator of Harman Q. Harris, late of Morris township, deceased.

17. Account of N. C. Morrison, Executor of William Morrison, late of Shirley township, deceased.

18. Final account of Jessie Henry, Administrator of John Henry, deceased.

19. Final account of Wm. Harper, Executor of Elijah Price late of Cromwell township, deceased.

20. The account of Henry L. Gloss, guardian of Nancy A. Smith, minor daughter of James B. Smith deceased, the said Nancy A. having attained her majority.

21. The account of Henry L. Gloss, guardian of Mary J. Smith, minor daughter of James B. Smith deceased, the said

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Mar. 14, 1866.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

To Subscribers.

Those subscribers receiving a paper marked with a † before the name will understand that the time for which they subscribed is up. If they wish the paper continued they will renew their subscription through the mail or otherwise. tf.

County Convention.

At the last meeting of the Union County Committee, the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED, That the Chairman of this Committee be and he is hereby instructed to call a convention of delegates from the election districts in this county, to meet in convention the first week in April court, to take into consideration and determine the question of the adoption of the Crawford county system of nominating candidates for office, in future; and that the Chairman publish in the county papers, with the call for the Convention, the manner of making nominations under that system.

In pursuance of this resolution the Union voters are requested to meet at the usual places and elect delegates to a county convention, to assemble at the Court House in Huntingdon, at 2 o'clock, p. m., Wednesday, the 11th day of April next.

The main features of the system above referred to are as follows:

At the usual time for holding delegate meetings the voters assemble and hold an election for candidates for the different offices to be voted for at the ensuing election–voting being confined to those known to act with the party. The officers of these elections are usually chosen by the voters present, and are organized in the same manner as at a general election, except that they are not sworn. The judges of the several districts soon after assemble in Convention at the county seat, and cast up the returns, and the persons having the highest number of votes for the several offices are declared the candidates. These return judges when thus assembled in convention, appoint the County Committee and district conferees, and transact any other business that would be proper for a county convention. Candidates are usually required to announce their names in the county papers before the primary elections.

The Convention to be held in April is simply to determine whether this system will be adopted, and should it be adopted the convention will no doubt direct a further publication of rules and regulations prior to the first election under it in August next.

A. H. BAUMAN,
Chairman Co. Com.

The Market.

The people of Lewistown talk of having a market in their midst. That is a very good thing to talk about, but a very pitiable thing if it *ends* in talk. From what we have seen here, we feel satisfied that it requires a market house of some kind or other, at some point or other, before the project will be feasible. Before a farmer will back up to a curb stone and sell, he will go back to his home and whine over the domineering spirit of our people. If we can't accommodate them, they will not try to accommodate us. Farmers want fair play, and a fair field to work on. If our citizens can't go to a little sacrifice of treasure to secure a great benefit then a farmer is justified in not standing out in the cold to sell to accommodate them.

☞ The illustrated *Phrenological Journal* for March contains Cornelius Vanderbilt, Hon. Ezra Cornell, Prof. Mapes, Frederika Bremer, Lavater, Las Casas, Sir John Franklin, Captain Cook, Revs. John Wesley and Jonathan Edwards; Talent and Genius; Extraordinary Prediction; Ghosts; Origin of Coal; Varieties of Sheep; Iron, its uses; Putting on a bad face; Tribulation Trepid, and Mr. Hopeful; The Jew; Love and Lovers, the Philosophy of Engagements; an excellent number—only 20 cents, or $2,00 a yr. Address FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

Borough Election.

The constable announces that there will be an election held on Friday next for the following borough officers:

One Judge of Elections; two Inspectors; two School Directors; one Justice of the Peace; and one Constable.

A borough election is not of such slight importance that it will be treated indifferently. There is no "bull" issue in the present election.

☞ We hear that some of Old Huntingdon's young and noble sons intend going westward this Spring, being impressed with the high built hope that there is the field for advancement. We commend the aspiration of the young men, but we must add that we would rather see their spirit displayed in increasing the advantages of their native country. We want just such a go-ahead spirit here at home.

Farewell Sermon.

Rev. S. H. Reid, pastor of the German Reformed Church, will preach his last sermon on Sabbath evening next. An appreciative public will avail themselves of this the last opportunity to hear an able and popular minister, who has been in our midst the longest of any of our present divines.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MR. EDITOR:—It affords me great pleasure to inform the readers of the *Globe*, that a Lodge of Good Templars has been organized at this place. Our organization was effected under very auspicious circumstances. We number fifty members, and have met but four times; we hope to double that number before the expiration of the present year. We intend that the Temperance cause shall not languish in our portion of the County. There are at present three lodges in this valley: namely, McClain, Stratford and Smithsonian, the latter at Mooresville. We are indebted to the members of McClain and Stratford Lodges, for the very essential aid rendered in effecting our organization. The following members were duly elected and installed as our officers for the present quarter:

W C T—Lee T Wilson; W V T—Jennie Myton; W S—John Thompson; W T—Henry Lightner; W I G—Hannah Beverly; W O G—John Miller; W C—John Johnston; W A S—W W Withington; W F S—John W Snyder; W M—Blanchard W Miller; W D M—Lizzie Jackson; W R H S—James Thompson; W L H S—Lizzie Johnston; P W C T—Jessie P Wilson.

We have secured the Mooresville Academy for our Lodge room; it is large enough to accommodate two or three hundred members, and he or she that will come may. Come one, come all. L. T. W.

Mooresville, Mar. 8, 1866.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	FAST LINE.	ACCOMMODATION.	MAIL TRAIN.	EXPRESS.	ALTOONA EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS.	FAST LINE.
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.				P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
5 25	.....	11 55	.....			N. Hamilton,	5 25	.....	.....
5 33	.....	12 05	.....			Mt. Union,	5 18	9 55	.....
5 42	.....	12 18	.....			Napleton,	5 09	.....	.....
5 52	.....	12 29	.....			Mill Creek,	5 00	9 37	.....
6 09	8 12	12 48	6 24			Huntingdon,	4 49	9 24	4 34
6 25	.....	1 08	.....			Petersburg,	4 33	9 08	.....
6 33	.....	1 20	.....			Barree,	4 25	.....	.....
6 41	.....	1 32	6 55			Spruce Creek,	4 17	8 50	.....
6 50	.....	1 53	.....			Birmingham,	4 00	8 33	.....
7 10	9 01	2 05	7 20			Tyrone,	3 50	8 33	.....
7 22	.....	2 22	.....			Tipton,	3 40	.....	.....
7 31	.....	2 32	.....			Fostoria,	3 33	.....	.....
7 36	.....	2 35	.....			Bell's Mills,	3 30	8 12	.....
7 55	9 30	3 00	7 60			Altoona,	3 15	7 55	3 15
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.				P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Eastward, leaves Altoona at 9 55 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 10 56 P. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 3 15 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 4 34 A. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 24 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 30 A. M.

The FAST LINE Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 8 12 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 30 P. M.

March 11, 1866.

Notice.

Our store and office books are full of small accounts against persons residing in town. As we find time we will make out bills and place them in the hands of our town collector Wm. H. King for collection, and hope he may not be turned away with promises. Those knowing themselves indebted can save us trouble and expense by calling at our store and squaring up.

Festival.

The members of the African M. E. Church, of this place intend holding a Festival in their Church on this Tuesday and Wednesday, for the benefit of the pastor. Everybody is invited to attend, the price of admission being only ten cents.

Furniture for Sale.

We direct attention to the advertisement of Rev. S. H. Reid, offering at public sale on Thursday the 22d inst., some valuable household and kitchen furniture, &c., &c. *

Fire.

A fire occurred at Saxton, this county, on Tuesday last, in which a dwelling house was completely destroyed, together with the contents. We did not learn particulars.

Musical.

B. M. Greene offers for sale, very cheap, a good Melodeon, 5 octave piano style, which has been in use a short time. Any one wanting a good instrument cheap should call soon at his Music store, Huntingdon. 2t

MARRIED,

On Tuesday, the 6th inst., by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. H. R. HOCKENBERRY, to Miss HETTIE GOSS, both of Sinking Valley, Blair county.

On Thursday, the 8th inst., by the same, Mr. SAMUEL HEFFNER, to Miss SUSAN DASHER, both of Hopewell, Bedford county.

On the 10th inst., by the same, Mr. ALLIN WILSON, to Miss NANCY A. AINSWORTH, both of Mt. Union.

At the same time, by the same, Mr. JOHN CROSLEY, to Miss MARY A. HAMMAN, both of Mt. Union.

On Thursday evening, March 8, 1866, by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. PORTER POPE to Miss MARY JANE MILLER, both of Huntingdon.

The long looked-for event has come at last—Mary has found the man of her choice, and Porter has won the lively companion he sought. The printer has received his living momento in the shape of a liberal present we have not been favored with for many a day. A cake! that was a cake! the dimensions of which were something larger than the size of a princess' crown, and of unexcelled flavor. We thank you, happy ones, for the gift, and permit us to add, may your happiness never be marred through a long life of success and prosperity.

DIED,

In Mt. Union, CHARLES F. MORGAN, son of L. R. Morgan, of Erysipelas, aged 7 months, and 14 days.

Sleep on, dear Charles, and take thy rest,
God called thee home he thought it best.

His body slumbers in the tomb waiting for the coming of the Lord, to raise it to immortality and eternal glory and happiness, where sickness and sorrow, pain and death, are felt and feared no more. L. R. M.

A Startling Story, if True.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the Chambersburg *Repository* endeavors to bring the assassin Booth back to life. He writes:

"A startling idea has lately been broached in different parts of the country, which seems absurdly improbable at first thought, but which on investigation bears marks of possibility to say the least. It is that John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of Abraham Lincoln, is still alive, and that it was a comparatively insignificant accomplice, bearing some resemblance to the prime mover of the plot, who died by the hand of Boston Corbett. It has been brought to public notice by the reported discovery by our police of a society in this city which has been holding clandestine meetings for the past three months, for the purpose of raising money to transmit to Booth, who is said to be in Canada. The Wilkes Barre *Record of the Times*, in a late issue, speaks of a similar organization in Luzerne county. Those who believe in the possibility of the story, argue that Surratt, who was with Booth up to the fatal Good Friday, achieved his escape and is now in Canada, and they say that Booth might have done likewise. It will be remembered that at the time of the trial of the conspirators, Booth's death was taken for granted and was never legally demonstrated. The man who were hung never testified to his decease even in their last confessions. The believers say that another individual might readily have been mistaken for Booth. The latter was a very handsome and fascinating man, and his appearance was extensively imitated by other actors. It will be remembered too, that shortly after Booth's supposed death, the papers stated that his head had been preserved and deposited in a Government medical institution in Washington. It is now said that this head has been examined by a distinguished physician who knew Booth well, and who says that from the craniological developments of this skull, it cannot be that of the man on whose shoulders it is supposed to once have rested. It is known that no friends of Wilkes Booth saw the body buried for his."

Lost.

On Friday evening last a pair of gold spectacles, the finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at this office.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

March, 14.

Family Flour	$10,00
Extra Flour	8,00
Superfine Flour	6,25
Rye Flour	4,75
Corn Meal	2,75
Extra White Wheat	$2,30@2,70
Fair and Prime Red	$2,20@2,25
Rye	85
Corn, prime Yellow	71
Oats	50
Barley	$1,10
Cloverseed, 64 lbs	$9,50
Timothy	$4,00
Flaxseed	$2,00
Wool	60@70
Hides	13

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY S. E. HENRY & CO.

Family Flour ₱ bbl	$9,50
Extra Flour	8,50
Superfine Flour	7,50
Corn Meal ₱ cwt	$2,25
Buckwheat Flour ₱ cwt	3,00
White Wheat	$2,05
Red Wheat	$1,70 @ 1,90
Rye	75
New Corn	85
Oats	38
Cloverseed	$6,00 @ 5,00
Flaxseed	2,40
Dried Apples	3,00
Dried Peaches ₱ lb	25 to 30
Butter	40
Eggs	25
Lard	20
Ham	25
Shoulder	20
Sides	18
Tallow	14
Hay	$8,00
Beans ₱ bus	$2,00
Potatoes ₱ bus	$1,20

PATENTS

PROCURED FOR INVENTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

A personal interview with the inventor is desirable though not necessary, as the business can be conducted by correspondence. Circulars of information free on application. EDWD. BROWN,
Engineer and Patent Agent,
511 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
mh7-3m

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

HOPKIN'S "OWN MAKE."

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No. 628 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hoop Skirts, in this city; gotten up expressly to meet the wants of first class trade; embracing the newest and most desirable styles and sizes of "Gore Trails" of every length—from 8¾ to 4 yards round—20 to 56 springs, at 2 to $5. Plain Skirts, all lengths, from 2¼ to 3 yards round the bottom, at $1 40 to $3 15.

Our line of Misses' and Children's Skirts are universally beyond all competition for variety of styles and sizes, as well as for finish and durability; varying from 8 to 33 inches in length, 6 to 45 springs at 35 cents to $225. All Skirts of "OUR OWN MAKE," are warranted to give satisfaction; but buy none as such unless they have "Hopkin's Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch street," stamped on each Tab!

Also, constantly on hand, good skirts, manufactured in New York and the eastern States, which we sell at very low prices. A lot of cheap skirts—16 springs, 85 cents; 20 springs, $1; 35 springs, 01 15; 39 springs, $1 25 and 40 springs $1 50.

☞ Skirts made to order and repaired.
☞ Terms Cash. One price only. mh7-4m

LUMBER. LUMBER.

LUMBER.

THE undersigned has just received and is now ready to supply the public with

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER,

COMPRISING ALL THE DIFFERENT GRADES,

From cullings up to the clear stuff,

From 9 months to 2 years dry!

Also,

PLASTERING LATH,
JOINT AND LAP SHINGLES,

BUILDING STUFF AND PLANK.

WORKED FLOORING, WEATHER-BOARDING,

DOORS, WINDOW-FRAMES, SASHES, &c

at reasonable prices.

Now is the time to buy, before the Spring rush, as Lumber is already advancing, and dry lumber is a scarce article. CHAS. H. ANDERSON.
Huntingdon, Feb. 27, 1866

THE BEST QUALITY OF FRESH MACKEREL at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

BEST BLEACHED MUSLIN always on hand at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

SEGARS.—Best quality of Segars mh7 at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

GROUND ALUM AND SALINA SALT at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

ALL KINDS OF CRACKERS constantly on hand at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES, of every variety at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

CARPETING OF ALL KINDS at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

NEW GOODS CONSTANTLY received at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

AGENTS WANTED
TO SELL THE GREAT AMERICAN
CALIGRAPHICAL PUZZLE,

The cheapest and most wonderful puzzle of the age! Agents can easily make from $10 to $20 a day. I will give any one agent $100, if he can sell 30 thousand ☞ Send 10 cents for sample puzzle.
PHILIP HILL,
fb22-1t 259 Market street, Philadelphia.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—
A Second hand set of Blacksmith tools
INQUIRE AT THIS OFFICE. mh7

PERSONAL PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.

On Thursday, March 22, 1866.

Will be sold at public sale, at the residence of the subscriber, on the "Cottage Farm," in West Huntingdon, on the above day, the following personal property, viz:

4 work horses, 4 milch cows, 6 head of young cattle, 1 four horse wagon, 1 two horse wagon, horse gears, Plow gears, windmill, feed cutting box, threshing machine and horse power, plows, harrows, rakes, forks and a large variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS OF SALE.—Under $5, cash; over $5, nine months credit. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, a. m.
Huntingdon, March 7-2t DANIEL GOODMAN.

FOR SALE.

A NEW, LIGHT, THREE HORSE WAGON and one FANCY SLEIGH, with one or two seats, by
fb27-2t SIMON COHN, Coffee Rum.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A FINE MARE, WITH COLT,

Blooded stock, for sale, or will be exchanged for an easy riding family horse. Inquire at the Globe office. fe20

FOR SALE,

A good Dwelling House and part of a lot on Washington street. Possession given on the 1st of April. For further information inquire at Lewis' Book and Music Store. fb7

GROUND RENTS
For Sale.

GROUND RENTS on several lots in Smithfield, Walker township, will be sold if application is made soon. Apply to the subscriber.
Feb. 5, '66-tf. WM. LEWIS, Agent.

A LOT OF GROUND FOR SALE.

A LOT OF GROUND fronting on Ridge road 60 feet, and running back to Stone creek, adjoining lots of Michael Thompson.
Apply at the GLOBE office. fe21

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of David D. Eshelman, dec'd.]

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county to distribute the balance in the hands of John B. Garver, administrator of David D. Eshelman, late of Shirley township, deceased, will attend at the office of Benedict, Stewart & Lytle, in the borough of Huntingdon, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of MARCH, next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., when and where all persons interested are required to be present or be debarred from coming for any part of said fund.
P. M. LYTLE,
feb21 Auditor.

NEW STORE, AND NEW GOODS.
CHEAPEST CLOTHING in Town
LEOPOLD BLOOM

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW STYLES OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Which he offers to the public

AT THE CHEAPEST RATES.

His stock consists of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c. &c.

His store is at the

OLD BROAD TOP CORNER, HUNTINGDON, PA.,

Where he will be pleased to receive and accommodate all customers, LEOPOLD BLOOM.
Huntingdon, Oct. 10, 1865.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of centennial marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill treet, Huntingdon, Pa.
WM. WILLIAMS.
Huntingdon, May 16 1855.

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.

WALL PAPERS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Paper Hangings & Window Shades,

Corner FOURTH & MARKET Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—Always in store, a large stock of LINEN & OIL SHADES.
Feb21-3m

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.
MANUAL GUTMAN.
Huntingdon May. 17, '65.

Reward the Soldiers!

Another Opportunity is offered the many Friends of the Soldiers to Reward those who Faced the Music of the Enemy.

J. B. SHONTZ & BRO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their numerous friends of Marklesburg and surrounding country, that they have received a large and splendid stock of
NEW GOODS,
Consisting of—
READY MADE CLOTHING,
HATS and CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES,
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
GENT'MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
and a large stock of JEWELRY, &c.

The public, without regard to politics, religion, sect or color, will find our store the place to buy just what they want, and at prices to suit the times.

Don't fail to give us a call, as we are determined to please all.
Marklesburg, Huntingdon co., Nov. 1, '65.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, comprising everything new and desirable, such as Dress silks, silk moleine, and Irish Poplins, alpacas, Cassimere, coburgs, Merinoes, all wool French Delaines, saxony plaids, at S. E. HENRY & CO.

HARD COAL.—A superior article of Hard Coal for sale at Jan'7 S. E. HENRY & CO.

MADE UP CLOTHING, BOOTS & shoes, Queensware, Cedar and Willow Ware, largest stock in the country, at S. E. HENRY & CO.

GO TO S. E. HENRY & CO'S for good Cloths, cassimeres, satinettes, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Velvet Cord, &c.

LADIES' COATS and CIRCULARS Shawls, Cloth Basques, &c., &c., at S. E. HENRY & CO.

S. E. HENRY & CO. sell all kinds of Iron, sheet iron, Hoop iron, steel, nails, horse shoes, stoves and a variety of Hollow ware.

—Breeding cages for canary birds just received and for sale at Lewis's.

THE BEST EASTERN CHEESE mh7-3 at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

CASSIMERES.—A choice lot of black and fancy Cassimeres at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

RAILROAD STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, &C.

The attention of

MECHANICS, FARMERS, BUILDERS,

and buyers generally, is invited to the fact that we are now offering a BETTER ASSORTMENT of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C.,

than can be found elsewhere in this part of the State, at prices to suit the times. Our stock comprises all articles in this line of business, embracing a general assortment of TOOLS and MATERIALS used by CARPENTERS, BLACKSMITHS, CARRIAGE and WAGON MAKERS, JOINERS, &c., &c., together with a large stock of

Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Railroad and Mining Supplies, Saddlery, Rope, Chains, Grindstones, Circular, Mill and Cross-Cut Saws, Enamelled, Finished and Plain Hollow Ware.

Coal Oil Lamps and Lanterns, Oil and Powder Cans.

An excellent assortment of

Fine Cutlery,

Comprising

KNIVES, FORKS, DESSERT, TEA AND TABLE SPOONS, SCISSORS, RAZORS, &C.

BRITTANIA & SILVER PLATED WARE.

Household, Horticultural and Farm Implements,

Of the latest and most improved patterns,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

CARRIAGE & WAGON MAKERS

Will find a general assortment of material for their use consisting in part of

Carriage Trimmings, Hubs, Spokes, Rims, Axles, Springs, Nuts, Bolts, Washers, Malleable Irons, Patent and enamelled Leather, Whips, Tongues, Sockets, Shafts, &c.

BLACKSMITHS

Can be supplied with

ANVILS, BELLOWS, VICES,
SLEDGES, HAMMERS,
HORSE AND MULE SHOES,
Horse Nails, and all kinds of Iron & Steel

CARPENTERS

Will find in our establishment a superior stock of

PLANES,
SAWS,
AUGERS,
HATCHETS,
HAMMERS,
FILES,
CHISELS,
HINGES,
SCREWS,
LOCKS,
BOLTS,
PULLEYS,
SASH-CORDS, &C., &C.

MINING AND MINERS' GOODS.

NAILS and SPIKES, of all varieties,

BLASTING POWDER, FUSE,

COAL PICKS AND SHOVELS.

Farmers

Can be accommodated with everything in their line from a Grain Separator to a Whet-stone.

Builders

Are especially invited to call and examine our stock of

BUILDING HARDWARE,

and compare our prices with others.

Agricultural Implements,

Comprising the famous Russell

Reaper, Mower, and Dropper, combined,

Randell's First Premium HORSE PITCHFORK,
Rakes,
Scythes,
Hoes,
Hay Forks,
Trace and Halter Chains,
Breast Chains,
Cow Ties,
Curry Combs,
Cards, &c., &c., &c.

Among the specialties of our House, we desire to call attention to the celebrated

OHIO PUMP,

The exclusive right to sell which is vested in us. Send for circular and get full particulars of same, and satisfy yourself of its superior qualities.

SCALES.

Scales of all sizes and descriptions, including

Tea and Counter Scales, Platform Scales, Grocers' and Druggists' Scales, Rolling Mill, Wheelbarrow, Pork, Portable, Hopper, Miners and Transportation, Hay, Cattle and Coal Scales,

FURNISHED AT MANUFACTURERS' CASH PRICES.

The largest and best assortment of

GLASS, PAINTS, OIL & PUTTY,

Ever offered in this place.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

COOK & PARLOR STOVES.

ALL SIZES OF

NAILS AND BRADS,

By the Keg. Very low!

Best Norway nail, rod, bar and hoop Iron.

STEEL, of all sizes and descriptions.

WAGON BOXES,
CARRIAGE SPRINGS,
IRON AND BRASS WIRE.

Lard, Lubricating and Coal Oil,

By the barrel or gallon, at very low figures.

☞ A call is respectfully solicited, feeling confident that our goods and prices will not fail to please. ☜

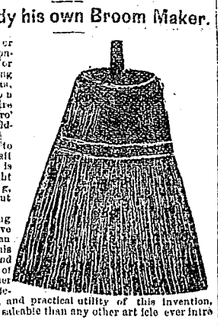
WHARTON & MAGUIRE.
Huntingdon, February 27, 1866.

BROUGHER'S PATENT EXCELSIOR

BROOM HEAD OR WRAPPER.

PATENTED DECEMBER 26, 1865.

Everybody his own Broom Maker.



This head or Wrapper is constructed of Tin or Zinc, with sliding band and bolt, in connection with the centre bolt passing thro' the handle, holding it secure.

The article to which we call your attention is very simple, light and strong, weighing but seven ounces.

The farming community have long needed an article of this character; and the high price of Brooms, together with the simplicity, durability, and practical utility of this invention, makes it more saleable than any other article ever introduced.

☞ We offer borough, township, and family rights for sale on reasonable terms, in the county of Huntingdon.

For further particulars, call and see the subscribers, or address THOS. G. SPRICKLER & SON.
feb7, 1866 Huntingdon, Pa.

The Old Foundry
STILL IN BLAST.

THE subscribers, thankful for the liberal share of patronage they have heretofore received by strict attention to business, hope to merit and still receive the same, take this method to inform their friends and everybody else, that they are prepared to make all kinds of IRON and BRASS CASTINGS needed in a first class Foundry.

We have always on hand all kinds of Plough and Stove Castings, also wash Kettles, Cellar-window Grates, coal hole castings for pavements, window weights of all sizes and weights, pipe joints, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, machine castings for steam and water, grist, saw, sumac and plaster mills of all descriptions.

We are prepared to furnish Heaters and Iron Fences of the most improved style, oven doors and frames, door sills and in fact everything made in this line.

We have a very large stock of patterns and can furnish castings at short notice, and cheaper than they can be had in the county. Having a good drill we are prepared to do drilling and fitting up of all kinds.

☞ Highest market price paid for old metal, brass, zinc, lead, &c.
J. M. CUNNINGHAM & SON.
Office on Railroad street, one door west of the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. dec27,65

WEST HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY,

Near Fishers' Mill, Huntingdon, Pa.

THE undersigned would take this method to inform the public that his New Foundry is now in blast, and he is prepared to receive and fill orders for all kinds of CASTINGS, PLOWS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c., &c.

Being a practical mechanic at the business, of twenty-three years experience, and having a desire to please, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Sled and sleigh Soles, and other castings, kept on hand.

☞ Old metal, brass and copper taken in exchange for work. JAMES SIMPSON.
Huntingdon, December 13, 1865-3m.

WATERSTREET FOUNDRY

Again in Blast

THE undersigned having purchased the above property would take this method to inform the public that he is prepared to receive and fill orders for

ALL KINDS OF CASTINGS,

PLOWS, THRASHING MACHINES, &c., &c., and also will make and repair all kinds of Thrashing Machines, &c.

Sled and sleigh soles and other castings kept on hand.

Old metal, Brass and Copper, taken in exchange for work. J. M. PIPER.
Waterstreet, Jan 9-3m*

POUDRETTE!

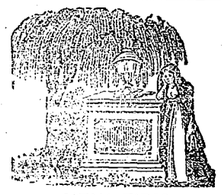
(Sixteen Years Fair Trial!)

A. PEYSSON, PHILADELPHIA.

POUDRETTE, $20 per ton, taken from the factory loose, or 50 cents per bushel, and $26 per ton in bags, delivered at steamboat and railroad depots, in Philadelphia.

Manufactory—Gray's Ferry road above the arsenal, Phila'a. Depot—Peysson's farm, Gloucester, N. Jersey, Woodbury road. Office—Library street, No. 429, back of the new post office, Phila'a. Dealers—

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
fe21-3m 4th and Callowhill streets, Phila'a.



NEW FIRM.

MARBLE YARD

J. M. GREENE & P. O. BEAVER

Having entered into partnership, inform the public that they are prepared to execute all styles of

Plain and ornamental Marble Work

Such as MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, also Building Work, as at low prices as any shop in the county.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Shop on MIFFLIN street, a few doors east of the Lutheran church feb14,1866-1y

New Styles for '66 already on hand.

THE LARGEST and THE BEST

STOCK OF NEW STYLES OF

WALL PAPER

Ever received in Huntingdon,

NOW OPEN

And for sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

OUR STOCK CONSISTS OF

GILTS, SATINS, BLANKS, BROWNS

of various styles, for

Parlors, Halls, Dining Rooms, Offices, Bed Rooms, Kitchens, Bar Rooms, &c.

Paper is on the rise—save 20 per cent. by buying soon.

It will pay all to buy now for Spring use

IF YOU WANT

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH LIKENESS,

CALL AT

DONNELL & KLINE'S

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

On Hill Street, two doors west of Lewis' Book Store.

CALL AND SEE SPECIMENS.

Huntingdon, Oct 4, '65-tf.

STRAY HOG.

Came to the premises of the subscriber in Henderson township, on or about the 25th of December a white boar pig with a slit in the right ear.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away; otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.
feb21-3t* JAMES SLOAN.

STOVES. STOVES.

Spear's famous "anti-dust" Cook, Wellington Cook, Continental Cook, and a splendid variety of gas burner, and other Heating Stoves, for coal or wood, just received, and for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.
Huntingdon, Oct. 18, '65-tf.

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE

ANY person in want of one of the above articles should call on Miss DIANAH L. BAKER, Agent for the Machine.
Huntingdon, Sept. 27-6m

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,

Preferred by all practical Painters! Try it! and you will have no other. Manufactured only by

ZIEGLER & SMITH,

Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers,

No. 137 Nth. Third st., Philada.

jan21-1y.

$90 A MONTH!—Agents wanted for six entirely new articles, just out. Address H. B. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Maine. Dec 20 1865-1y

THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES for sale at the hardware store of JAS. A. BROWN.
jan24-1y

1866. 1866.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon oct 17, '65.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
Huntingdon, oct 17.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons especially, and the public in general, to his exclusive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods,
Clothing, Wool
on Ware, Notions,
Hats and Caps, Boots and
Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco,
Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions,
Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and
Medicines, Clocks,
Watches, &c.,

and all other articles kept in a first class dry store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unexpressed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c. Also, a handsome assortment of LADIES' COATS

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been heretofore favored. Come one and all, and TRY.

☞ New Goods received daily.
oct 18 1865. SIMON COHN.

CHEAP GROCERY STORE.

Z. YENTER,

HILL ST., HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE undersigned offers for the inspection and purchase of customers a large and assorted stock of Groceries, Provisions, &c. He feels satisfied they can be accomodated with anything in his line. His prices are low, and his stock fresh and good. He keeps the best of

SUGAR, COFFEE,
TEAS, SPICES, SALT,
TOBACCO & SEGARS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS & CAPS, &c.

ALSO—
HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES,
MOLASSES, OILS, VINEGAR,
FISH, CHEESE, FLOUR RICE,
And NOTIONS of every kind.

A select stock of DRY GOODS, together with QUEENSWARE, and all other articles kept in a well regulated establishment for sale at reasonable prices.

☞ His store is on Hill street, nearly opposite the Bank, and in the room formerly occupied by D. Grove. Call and examine. Z. YENTER.
Huntingdon, Oct 17, 1865.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO THE LADIES.—Do you really intend to cease wearing the beautiful styles now so prevalent, or dress less elegantly, because the rebel Jeff. Davis, was captured in Fashionable Female attire? One moment's calm reflection will surely serve to change your rash resolve. The angels had too much good sense to lay aside their pure chaste robes of white, because they had for a time served to hide the deformities of that Prince of Rebels, the Devil. Can you err in following the example of Angels? Then having made up your minds that you will continue to dress tastefully regardless of rebel acts, *do not forget to call at the store of the subscribers, who will be happy at all times to furnish you with such articles of dress as you may desire.* Urge your fathers, husbands, brothers, neighbors and children to visit the same store. They can here be suited in good articles of Boots, Shoes, Clothing Material, Hats, Caps, Queensware and a general assortment of Groceries, on as reasonable terms as at any House in town. Store on Southeast corner of the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.
may 31, 1865. FRANCIS B. WALLACE.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM!

HIGH PRICES SURRENDER!!

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a NEW and

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Speech of Mr. Sherman.

The following extract from the speech of Senator Sherman, of Ohio, so fully and clearly expresses the views upon President Johnson that we give them an insertion in our columns, believing that if the sentiments therein contained be acted upon, no harm can come to us or our country:

Mr. Sherman. Now, I am aware of no calamity more disgraceful than for us, by our divisions, to surrender to men who were enemies to their country in time of war any or all powers of this Government. He who contributes in any way to this result deserves the execrations of his countrymen. This may be done by thrusting upon the President now issues in which the well known principles of his life can not agree with the judgment of his political associates. It may be done by inviting controversies of a personal character. It may be done by the President turning his back upon those who trusted him with high powers, and thus linking his name with one of the most disgraceful in American history —that of John Tyler. I feel an abiding confidence that Andrew Johnson will not and cannot do this. And, sir, who will deny that the overbearing and intolerant will of Henry Clay contributed very much to the defection of John Tyler? But the division of the Whig party was an event utterly insignificant in comparison with the evil results of a division in the Union party. Where will be the four million of slaves whom, by your policy, you have emancipated? what would be their inevitable fate if now surrendered to the custody of the rebels of the South? Will you, by your demand of universal suffrage, destroy the powers of the Union party to protect them in this dearly purchased liberty? Will you, by new issues upon which you know you have not the views of the people, jeopardize these rights, which you can, by the aid of the Union party, secure to these freedmen? We know that the President cannot, will not, and never agreed to unite with us upon the issues of universal suffrage and dead States. No such dogmas were contemplated when, for his heroic services in the cause of the Union, we placed him side by side with Mr. Lincoln as our standard-bearer. Why divide upon these? Why not complete the work so gloriously done by our soldiers, by securing Union and liberty to all men, without distinction of color, leaving to the States, as before, the question of suffrage? Sir, the course of God, the maledictions of millions of our people, and the tears and blood of new made freemen will, in my judgment, rest upon those who now, for any cause, destroy the unity of the great party that has led us through the wilderness of war. We want now peace and repose. We must now look to our public credit. We have duties to perform to the business interests of this country in which we need the assistance of the President. We have every motive for harmony with him and with each other, and for a generous and manly trust in his patriotism. If ever the time shall come when I can no longer confide in his devotion to the principles upon which he was elected, I will bid farewell to Andrew Johnson with unaffected sorrow. I well remember when he stood in this very spot, five years ago, repelling with unexampled courage the assaults of traitors. He left in their hands, wife, children, property, and home, and staked them all on the result. I well remember that when a retreating general would have left Nashville to its fate, that again with heroic courage he maintained his post. I well remember the fierce conflicts and trials through which he and his fellow compatriots in East Tennessee maintained our cause in the heart of the Confederacy. I well remember the struggles he had with the aristocratic element of Tennessee—never ashamed of his origin, and never far from the hearts of the people. Sir, you must not sever the great Union party from this loyal element of the Southern States. No theories of possible Utopian good can compensate for the loss of such patriotism and devotion. Time, as he tells you in his message, is a great element of reform, and time is on your side. I remember the homely and encouraging words of a pioneer in the anti-slavery cause, an expelled Methodist preacher from the South, who told those who were behind him in opinion, "Well, friends, I'll block a while; we must all travel together." So I say to all who doubt Andrew Johnson, or who wish to move more rapidly than he can; to block up a while, to consolidate this great victory, with the certainty that reason and the Almighty will continue this work. All wisdom will not die with us. The highest human wisdom is to do all the good you can, but not to sacrifice a possible good to attempt the impracticable. God knows that I do not urge harmony and conciliation from personal motives. The people of my native State have entrusted me with a position here extending four years beyond the termination of the Presidential office of the present incumbent. He can grant me no favor. If I believed for a moment that he would seek an alliance with those who by either arms or counsel or even apathy were against this country in the recent war, and will turn over to them the high powers entrusted to him by the Union party, then, sir, he is dishonored and will receive no assistance from me. But I will not force him into this attitude. If he shall prove false to the declarations made by him in his veto message that his strongest desire was to secure to the freedmen the full enjoyment of their freedom and property, then I will not quarrel with him at to the means used. And while, as he tells us in this same message, he only asks for States to be represented which are presented in an attitude of loyalty and harmony and in the persons of representatives whose loyalty cannot be questioned under any constitutional or legal test, surely we ought not to separate from him until at least we prescribe a test of their loyalty upon which we are willing to stand. We have not done it yet. I will not try him by new creeds. I will not denounce him for hasty words uttered in repelling personal affronts. I see him yet surrounded by the Cabinet of Abraham Lincoln, pursuing his policy. No word from me shall drive him into political fellowship with those who when he was one of the moral heroes of this war denounced him, spat upon him, and despitefully used him. The association must be self-sought, and even then I will part with him in sorrow; part with the abiding hope that the same almighty power that has guided us through the recent war will be with us still in our new difficulties, until every State is restored to its full communion and fellowship, and until our nation, purified by war, will assume among the nations of the earth the grand position hoped for by Washington, Clay, Webster, Lincoln, and hundreds of thousands of unnamed heroes who gave up their lives for its glory.

Senator Cowan's Plan.

In the United States Senate, on Friday last, Senator Cowan spoke as follows:

I will endeavor to answer a question which has been often put, with an air of braggart triumph that indicates that an answer is impossible. The question is this: "Would you bring back here into the Senate rebels and traitors, the authors of all our troubles, whose hands are yet red with the blood of our slaughtered people? And if not, how do you propose to avoid it unless you deny these States representation, for a time at least?" To all this I answer, "No," as emphatically as any other Senator can do; but I would keep them out in a very different way from that proposed. I would keep them out by following the mode and seeking the remedy afforded by the Constitution and laws, instead of adopting a course forbidden by oath and unjust in itself. I would punish criminals and not enslave communities. I would single out the guilty and not confound the innocent with them. Is not this easy? When the traitor asks for admission here you commit him for trial, and the offense is not bailable. I suppose everybody will agree that would keep him out at least until he is tried. It has another advantage, too. It is lawful, and none can complain of it. After the trial, if acquitted, he is not a traitor, and his case presents no difficulty. If he is convicted, attainted, and hanged, I suppose that would allay all fears of his return. Now, Mr. President, when I think how obvious and effectual this plan would be, I am amazed that it should have entered into the human mind to contrive any other. Why is it not adopted? Sir, I am afraid to answer. I am afraid there are patriots who would prefer to let treason go unwhipped rather than they should risk their own hold on power. And, if so, I am sorry that any man can be so short sighted as not to see the fatal consequences of such an exchange as this. Does it not say, "Your treason may go if you will let us rule the country?" One word more and I am done. The country is alarmed, the people are anxious, and the political atmosphere bodes the coming of no common storm. What can be done to prevent it and bring back peace to the country, and harmony to the party? Is there no common ground on which we can stand? Is there no common standard around which we can rally? I think there is, sir. Surely we may go back to the Constitution which we have all sworn to support. We can go back to the laws and enforce them without discussion among ourselves. Then there are things which we may avoid; new measures upon which we cannot agree, and which only serve as wedges to split us further and further asunder. If, however, we refuse moderate counsel, the only remedy will be to take the consequences, and they seldom linger long behind the act.

☞ The Hon. Henry J. Raymond said in his New York speech about the President's veto: "The language used by the friends of the bill, in Congress and out of Congress, on this subject—and I am sorry to see in this city, to some extent—implies that the President's disapproval of that particular bill leaves all the slaves that have been made free under the amendment to the Constitution, at the absolute will and mercy of the late rebels among whom they live. We are told that the President has abandoned them to their fate, and wholly turned them over to the rule of the rebels their late masters. That is an entire misapprehension of the facts in the case. The President's message itself should have corrected that view, and will correct it in the minds of all who read it with candor. That message expressly stated that for one year after peace shall have been proclaimed by him or Congress, the present Freedmen's Bureau bill, of which no complaint is made, and which gives full and complete protection to that class of persons, will be in full and complete effect; and that after one year's experience, if it shall be found necessary, Congress, which will then be in session, can pass a law better adapted to the state of affairs which shall then exist. Is not that sensible?"

☞ John Minor Botts in a recent letter gives President Johnson's stand in regard to reconstruction, in the case of Virginia. He says:

"I am not one of those who entertain the opinion that Mr. Johnson has intended, or means now to make any concessions to the copperheads of the North or the coppertails of the South. To the credit of human nature be it said, that our history has furnished not even one instance of such revolting turpitude and depravity as would be exhibited by his tergiversation at such a time as this, and under such circumstances as now exist.

"He favors the reconstruction of State Government by the Union men, and says 'Upon its being decided that all legislative action under this Constitution, has been unauthorized, Governor Peirpoint would be rehabilitated and restored to the power with which he was clothed by the Constitution, and he could at once appoint all the present judges and magistrates to hold over until new appointments could be made. But as long as the State is under the control of disloyal men so long will she be excluded from the councils of the nation, and just so long will her representatives be left 'out in the cold.'"

It is said that Senator Sumner is preparing for another speech in which he will reply to the President.

INK. INK. INK!

NOTICE

To Merchants and Business Men.

THE undersigned having recently been appointed agent for the New York National Ink Company, hereby gives notice to merchants, business men, and to consumers of all classes that he is prepared to supply the market with an article of Ink which in addition to being the best in use, is emphatically the cheapest ever offered for sale in this country.

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SIMON COHN, Agent,
Coffee Run P. O., Huntingdon county, Penna.
Oct. 10, '65-tf.

PRINCIPAL BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL INK COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

Mr. SIMON COHN, P. M., having been appointed salesman and general agent, is the representative of the above company for the county of Huntingdon, State of Penna., as per contract, all parties therefore, whether having dealt with us previously or otherwise, will please avail themselves of the advantages of dealing directly with the representative of our house here; they will find it to their pecuniary interest to do so.

C. L. VAN ALLEN, Actuary.

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$1000 REWARD will be paid for any medicine that excels this for the following diseases:

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This is an Internal and External Medicine, composed of Roots, Herbs and Barks such as our forefathers used.—There is a bountiful supply on the earth to cure all complaints, if we only knew what they were. This has been a subject for constant study with the Medical Faculty for a great many years, to find out the kinds best adapted to the above complaints—how to put them together, and what portions to use.

This wonderful remedy needs no recommendation save the results which invariably follow its application.

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☞ PHYSICIANS are invited to test its efficacy in all cases of Rheumatism, Affections of the Spinal Column, and all Diseases of the Skin, Muscles and Glands. It has been used in thousands of instances under the personal supervision of the Inventors, and has never disappointed their expectations. All we ask for it is a trial—experimental proof—not the testimony of the men of straw, are the vouchers we desire to present to the public.

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1866. 1866.

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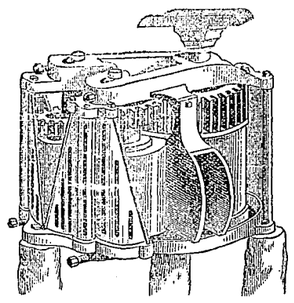

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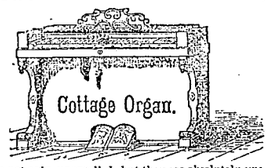

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This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic pure refined steel springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable spring ever used. It cannot be bad or break, like the single springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any single spring skirt that ever has or can be made.
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The Union party in 1865, Resolutions, &c.
Impartial suffrage—Laws in the several States.
Second inaugural of President Lincoln.
President Johnson on the negro question.
The Constitutional Amendment.
Election returns for 1865.
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P. M.	A. M.	P. M	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M
5 25	4 13	11 58	.....	N. Hamilton,	4 39	.....	8 54
5 37	4 21	12 09	.....	Mt. Union,	4 30	9 53	8 45
5 42	4 30	12 18	.....	Mapleton,	4 22	.....	8 37
5 52	4 39	12 29	.....	Mill Creek,	4 13	9 37	8 28
b 00	4 54	12 48	6 40	Huntingdon,	4 00	9 24	8 15
6 25	5 09	1 08	.....	Petersburg,	3 42	9 08	7 55
6 33	5 17	1 20	.....	Barree,	3 34	.....	7 49
6 41	5 27	1 32	.....	SpruceCreek,	3 27	8 56	7 42
6 59	.....	1 53	.....	Birmingham,	3 10	.....	7 25
7 10	5 53	2 05	7 35	Tyrone,	2 58	8 33	7 13
7 25	6 06	2 20	.....	Tipton,	2 43	.....	7 03
7 31	6 13	2 28	.....	Fostoria,	2 42	.....	6 57
7 38	6 18	2 35	.....	Bell's Mills,	2 37	8 12	6 52
8 00	6 40	3 00	8 10	Altoona,	2 20	7 55	6 35
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Eastward, leaves Altoona at 9 30 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 10 49 P. M.
The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 3 20 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 4 40 A. M.
The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 18 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 50 A. M.
The FAST LINE Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 8 08 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 30 P. M.

READING RAIL ROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
NOVEMBER 27, 1865.
GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.
Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3 00, 7 25 and 9 05 A. M., and 1 45 and 9.00 P. M., arriving at New York 5,40 and 10 00 A. M., and 3 40 and 10 35 P. M.
The above connect with similar Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and sleeping cars accompany the 3 00 and 9 05 a. m. trains, without change.
Leave for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown and Philadelphia at 7 25 A. M., and 1 45 and 9 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and all way stations; the 9 P. M train making no close connection for Pottsville nor Philadelphia. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 4 P. M.
Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, and 5 P. M. Philadelphia at 8 A. M., and 3 20 P. M; Pottsville at 8 40 A. M., and 2 55 P. M.; Ashland 6 00 and 11,55 a m, Tamaqua at 7.35 A. M., and 1 40 P. M.
Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 6,45 a m.
An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4.30 P. M.
Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6 10 a m., and 6 15 P. M., for Ephrata, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.
On Sundays, leave New York at 8 P. M., Philadelphia, 3 15 P. M., Pottsville 8 00 A. M., Tamaqua 8 A. M., Harrisburg 9 05 A. M., and Reading at 1.00 a. m., for Harrisburg, and 10,52 a m., for New York.
COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, SCHOOL, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.
Baggage checked through: 80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.
G. A. NICOLLS,
Reading, Nov. 27, 1865. *General Superintendent.*

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
On and after Monday, November 13, 1865, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS. ACCOMM. P. M.	SOUTHWARD TRAINS. EXPRESS A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS. ACCOMM P. M.	NORTHWARD TRAINS. EXPRESS P. M.
LE 4 15	LE 8 10	Huntingdon,	AR 11 30	AR 5 45
4 35	8 30	McConnellstown,	11 10	5 24
4 43	8 38	Pleasant Grove,	11 11	5 16
5 00	8 54	Marklesburg,	10 55	5 00
5 16	9 10	Coffee Run,	10 39	4 45
5 24	9 18	Rough & Ready,	10 31	4 36
5 36	9 30	Cove,	10 19	4 24
5 40	9 34	Fisher's Summit,	10 15	4 20
AR 5 55	AR 9 40	Saxton,	LE 10 00	LE 4 05
LE 10 00	10 00			AR 3 55
	10 20	Riddlesburg,		3 35
	10 28	Hopewell,		3 27
	10 46	Piper's Run,		3 09
	11 18	Hamilton,		2 47
	11 31	Bloody Run,		2 34
AR 11 35		Mount Dallas,	LE	2 30
		SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.		
LE 10 05		Saxton,		3 20
10 20		Coalmont,		3 35
10 25		Crawford,		3 25
AR 10 35		Dudley,		3 20
		Broad Top City,		

Huntingdon Nov. 13, 1865. OLIVER AYERS, Supt.

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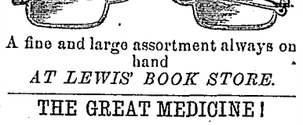

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